

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11-12, 1982

Algeria	5.50	Israel	15.25	Norway	5.00	NZ	1.00
Argentina	17.5	Italy	1.00	Denmark	0.70	Belgium	0.50
Australia	0.60	Japan	4.00	France	0.50	Canada	0.50
Brazil	2.50	South Africa	0.50	Sweden	0.50	Switzerland	0.50
Canada	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Chad	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Cuba	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Czechoslovakia	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Dominican Republic	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Egypt	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Finland	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
France	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Germany	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Greece	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Great Britain	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Hong Kong	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
India	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Indonesia	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Iran	0.50	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	0.50	West Germany	0.50

ESTABLISHED 1887

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich
and Hong Kong

No. 30,967

Senate, Over Reagan's Veto, Enacts Major Spending Bill

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate handed President Ronald Reagan the worst legislative defeat of his 20-month administration Friday as it overrode his veto of a \$14.2-billion spending bill over his veto.

The Senate vote was 60-30, exactly the two-thirds necessary to override the veto. Twenty-one Republicans joined 39 Democrats in voting to override the veto, while 29 Republicans and four Democrats voted to sustain Mr. Reagan's action. Seven of the 10 senators who did not vote were Republicans.

On Thursday, the House voted 301-117 to override, with 81 Republicans joining 220 Democrats in the majority, while only 13 Democrats voted with 104 Republicans to sustain the veto.

Reagan: 'Terribly Hurt'

Mr. Reagan said he was not angry, "just terribly, terribly hurt." "We're going to have a lot more changes," he said, "but I'm going to do a lot more vetoes." "Any time there is an attempt to bust the budget, I will veto."

As for the Republicans who abandoned him, Mr. Reagan said, "I wish they'd behaved differently, but then everyone makes mistakes."

It was the first time that Congress had passed a major economic measure into law over Mr. Reagan's objection, and it came after one senator after another sharply disputed the president's claim that the vetoed bill was a "budget-buster."

"This bill is not a budget-buster in any way, shape or form," declared Senator Mark O. Hatfield, the Republican senator from Oregon who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and had shepherded the measure through the Senate.

"This bill will not, not, not bust the budget," agreed the committee's top Democrat, Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin.

The vote came despite an overnight flurry of telephoned appeals for support from Mr. Reagan to senators of both parties. In Ogden, Utah, deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes said the chief executive had called 10 senators Thursday night and another seven on Friday before the vote.

In addition, officials reported that the White House sent a government plane to Utah to ferry Senators Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, and Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, to Washington for the vote. Mr. Reagan stayed behind in Utah, campaigning for Senator Hatch's re-election.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, also said that Mr. Reagan had dispatched Interior Secretary James G. Watt to Oregon to replace Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, at a speaking engagement. Mr. Wallop flew all night to vote in support of the president's position.

Before the vote, Mr. Baker pleaded with senators not to end the partnership between Congress and the president in the drive to "re-establish fiscal integrity."

In yet another demonstration of the importance the White House attached to the vote, Vice President George Bush was presiding over the Senate, a constitutional function of his office. But Mr. Bush's presence proved to be entirely symbolic, since he can vote only in the event of a tie.

But all the efforts of the White House and its allies in the Senate could not prevent the defections of senators who, though usually administration allies, insisted this bill was within the budget.

"This is a matter of conscience that one cannot avoid," Senator Hatfield said in floor debate shortly before the vote. "There comes a time when conscience and principle transcend loyalty to one's party and one's president."

Overall, the supplemental spending measure was \$1.9 billion below the amount Mr. Reagan requested, but it called for \$918 million more for domestic programs than the president wanted and \$2.1 billion less for defense.

Included in the disputed \$918 million was \$210 million for community service jobs for senior citizens, \$217 million for student financial assistance and \$148 million for aid to disadvantaged students.

In one bright spot for Mr. Reagan, the vote to override preserves \$350 million he wanted for his initiative of developmental aid to Caribbean.

Congress's action also averts a potential financial crisis that could have left the nation's 3 million military personnel with a payless payday and forced thousands of other federal employees to be furloughed.

Mr. Reagan has cast eight vetoes since he took office. The only other one to be overturned was one of a measure amending the copyright law.

The setback was all the more serious in that it highlighted the demise of Republican unity in both houses that was a major factor in pushing Mr. Reagan's supply-side economic program through the Congress last year.

House Not Persuaded

The New York Times reported earlier from Washington that Democratic and Republican leaders of the House of Representatives said Thursday that President Reagan had failed to persuade members that the spending bill he vetoed was a budget buster. The leaders also cited institutional pride, the conviction of House members that they should be able to set spending priorities, and a potent lobbying effort by senior citizens.

"The feeling was that Congress was just exercising its own prerogative," said Representative Robert H. Michel, the minority leader, who had led the opposition to the veto override. "They seemed to be saying, 'Don't tell me we're busting the budget, Mr. President; we're just rearranging priorities.'"



Lieutenant Colonel Robert Johnston of the U.S. Marines waves, saying 'Goodbye, my Lebanese friends,' as he boards a troop transport leaving Beirut to return to the United States.

Israel Rejects Arab Plan As Threat to Its Existence

JERUSALEM — Israel firmly rejected Friday the peace plan offered by the Arab League's summit conference at Fez, Morocco, dismissing it as devoid of new proposals and a design for Israel's eventual annihilation.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the plan, drawn up after three days of discussions by Arab leaders, was even less acceptable than that offered last October by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, which Israel had also rejected.

The plan adopted by the Arab League Thursday night offered implicitly to recognize Israel.

But the eight-point proposal calls for the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war, establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as "the sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

King Hassan II of Morocco said in Fez Friday that the Arab world had decided "to open a new chapter in history" and would launch a continuing dialogue with the United States on new plans for peace in the Middle East.

The king said an Arab commission would travel to Washington to see President Ronald Reagan. He described the Arab plan as "an immense step."

The Arab countries' first joint Middle East peace plan is similar to the one submitted by King Fahd. But several changes were made, apparently to gain the support of the more radical Arab states that had refused to support the plan then.

Point seven of the plan calls on the United Nations Security Council to guarantee peace for all states in the region, without mentioning any country or the Palestinians by name.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said the Fahd plan contained an ambiguous point "affirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace," which was interpreted by some diplomats and extremists as holding the prospect of Arab recognition of Israel. The point was replaced at Fez with a less forthright provision for the Security Council to guarantee peace among countries of the region.

The Israelis' objections to this were grounded both in their conviction that it offered no hope of Arab acceptance of a Jewish state and in their concern that through the Security Council the Arabs were prescribing a decisive role for the Soviet Union.

In addition, officials noted, while the Fahd plan had avoided mention of the PLO, with which Israel refuses to negotiate, the Fez plan returned to the Arabs' formula of defining the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

This, in turn, appeared to undermine Mr. Reagan's recent effort to bring King Hussein of Jordan into talks on the future of the West Bank, an effort to which Israel's opposition Labor Party subscribed.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in the first official U.S. reaction to the Arab summit proposal, said Friday in Washington that key elements of the Arab plan are at variance with Mr. Reagan's initiative.

He said he would have to study the Arab plan to tell whether it contained an implicit recognition of Israel, but if so, "that is a genuine breakthrough — a big piece of movement in people's attitudes — very, very important."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Friday that Israel must reverse itself and use the Reagan peace plan as a basis to negotiate a settlement with the Arabs.

Mr. Reagan, in his plan last week, suggested that the West Bank and Gaza Strip be given Palestinian self-rule "in association" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Lebanon Is Tense Over Impending Syria Pullout

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Staff

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Northern Lebanon, two of whose major political leaders have declared a boycott of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, is in a state of armed suspense.

The Syrian Army, invited into Lebanon during the civil war of 1975-76, is expected to leave the area at any time, and reports that President Hafez al-Assad of Syria is willing to pull his troops out of Lebanon are being followed with intense interest.

Many in northern Lebanon would be happy to see them go. Others, including both Palestinians and such bitter enemies of Mr. Gemayel as former President Suleiman Franjeh, are said to feel endangered by the prospect of a Syrian withdrawal.

More and more Palestinian guerrillas have been reported filtering into northern Lebanon from Syria and the Bekaa Valley. Yasser Arafat's No. 2 man in Fatah, Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, visited Tripoli soon after his evacuation from Beirut to Syria and announced that Palestinian guerrillas would continue fighting from Lebanese soil.

Several thousand guerrillas from Syria are said by Palestinian and Lebanese sources to have gathered near the town of Koura in the past two weeks. Koura is far enough south to be within shooting distance of Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist militia and, presumably, of the Israelis as well.

Both Mr. Franjeh and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim with a large following in the north, have been telling visitors that the enemy is Israel and that they will not accept an Israeli-Lebanese peace treaty. They have also said that Mr. Gemayel is a potential dictator and that Mr. Assad had assured them of continued Syrian protection.

Many of the north's Sunnis, Shites, Christians and Alawites, members of the same old minority to which Mr. Assad belongs, are tired of war. One Sunni, a follower of Mr. Karami and no admirer of Mr. Gemayel, said: "Bashir is president. There is nothing to do. Enough."

The fear is widespread, however, that any number of forces — Israelis, Phalangists, Syrians, Palestinians or Mr. Franjeh's Marada militia — could still react to Lebanon's swiftly shifting and uncertain balances, leading to renewed violence.

Mr. Karami has been playing down the immediate dangers. Serious trouble in northern Lebanon, he said in an interview at his Tripoli apartment, would wait until after the "political" phases in both Lebanon and Middle Eastern politics. He was alluding to President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative and to talks by Moslem and leftist leaders in West Beirut who are trying to formulate a common strategy for dealing with the Israeli occupation and with Mr. Gemayel's election.

He and many others in the north, though wary of the multiple dangers they could face from a resumption of the fighting, have been concerned above all by what may happen after Mr. Gemayel's installation on Sept. 23.

French Asked to Stay

Foreign Minister Francois Mitterrand said Friday that Lebanon would like French troops to stay in Beirut until their mandate ends Sept. 21, Reuters reported from Beirut.

French officials in Paris said the 850 French Legionnaires would be gone by Sept. 14, following 800 U.S. Marines who left Friday and 530 Italian infantrymen expected to leave Saturday.

Moslem and leftist leaders in West Beirut, led by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, have been urging the multinational force to stay for the full one-month term, or even extend it, for fear that Israeli troops on the edge of the city would take advantage of its departure.

The countries contributing to the peacekeeping force say their task of supervising the evacuation of about 13,000 Syrian and Palestinian fighters is finished.

The last fighters left 10 days ago, and Israeli troops have since advanced toward the edge of the refugee camp of Chatila, south of Beirut.

PLO Factions Vow to Fight

Militant factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization have echoed Abu Iyad's vow to keep fighting, the Associated Press has reported from Beirut.

"We are regrouping in the Bekaa and the north for an inch-by-inch war against Israel," Nayef Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said in a speech published in Beirut newspapers Friday. The newspapers said Mr. Hawatmeh made the speech at Nakr el-Bared, a Palestinian refugee camp near Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli, after he crossed the border from Syria Thursday and inspected guerrilla bases in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and the north.

Another Arafat deputy, Khalil Wazir, and Mr. Arafat's chief of staff, Brigadier Saad Sayid, visited the Bekaa and northern Lebanon earlier this week.

After Israel invaded Lebanon June 6, an estimated 6,000 guerrillas fled southern Lebanon to regroup behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa, according to PLO sources who estimated the guerrilla fighting force in the north at 2,000.

U.S. Relief Campaign

A group of leading U.S. companies, saying they were acting "out of an ethical principle," started a multimillion-dollar relief campaign Thursday to assist Lebanese civilians. The New York Times reported from New York.

The organizers said the campaign, American Corporate Aid for Lebanon, already had commitments totaling \$2 million from 21 major corporations.

U.K. Widens Defiance Of Pipeline Sanctions

LONDON — Britain's Department of Trade ordered two more British companies on Friday to defy President Ronald Reagan's embargo on supplying U.S. technology for the Siberian gas pipeline.

The directive forbids the companies from complying with the embargo and makes them subject to fines if they do.

The order was issued a day after Malcolm Baldridge, the U.S. commerce secretary, announced a ban on exports of oil and gas equipment to John Brown Engineering, a British manufacturer. That announcement came just after a Soviet freighter left Glasgow Thursday with six John Brown turbines for the pipeline being built from Siberia to Europe.

[Well-informed sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was enraged by the sanctions on John Brown. Reuters reported Friday, Mrs. Thatcher has expressed opposition to any U.S. attempt to interfere in British trade and has publicly noted that Washington is continuing to sell wheat to Moscow.]

Crisis Called 'Most Serious'

John Smith, trade spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, said the dispute was "the most serious international trade crisis between Britain and the United States since World War II."

Conservative legislator John Stokes said, "This sort of behavior by the United States is hardly that of our closest ally."

In announcing its directive to the two British companies to fulfill their contracts, the Department of Trade said that Britain "very much regrets the action by the U.S. government." It said the dispute was "damaging trans-Atlantic relations and should be settled as quickly as possible."

A British government spokesman said the latest order was the "minimum necessary" to protect British trading interests. He added that similar orders could be issued to other manufacturers with pipeline contracts. He declined to say how many British companies have such contracts.

The two companies affected by Friday's order were the Walter Kidde Co. and Andrew Antennas. Walter Kidde has a \$9.5-million (\$16.3-million) contract to provide firefighting equipment for the pipeline, and Andrew Antennas has a \$1-million contract for communications equipment.

Walter Kidde, based in New England, is a subsidiary of Kidde Inc. of Clifton, N.J. Andrew Antennas of Lochgelly, Scotland, is a subsidiary of the Andrew Corp., based in Land O'Lake, Ill.

A John Brown spokesman said that the U.S. export ban would not affect the rest of his company's contract with the Soviet Union. That contract covers a \$104-million order for 21 turbines that contain rotors from General Electric, a U.S. company.

The United States has also imposed sanctions on French and Italian companies for obeying their governments' orders to defy the ban. West German companies that also have contracts to supply material for the pipeline have not yet dispatched the equipment, though the same position has been taken by France and Italy.

Baldridge Says Europe Must Act

Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post filed the following report from Washington:

After he announced the U.S. sanctions on John Brown Engineering, Mr. Baldridge said any further moves to alleviate frictions over the pipeline would have to come from the Europeans.

Mr. Baldridge said Thursday that no negotiations are taking place over the issue. In response to questions, he said "we can always hope" that negotiations will resolve differences with the European countries.

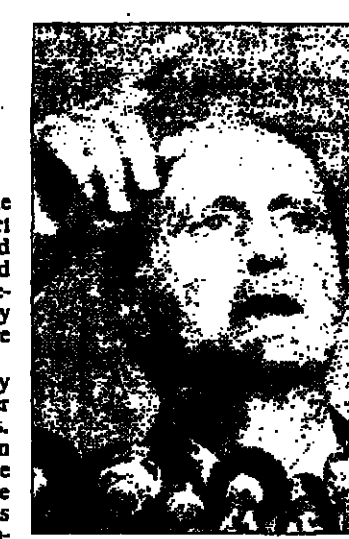
But his tone indicated that the administration was in no mood to make a public gesture.

He said the administration remained receptive to alternatives and "if a unified approach [were offered] that was as effective or more effective than sanctions, we would have to listen very hard."

The Commerce secretary admitted that so far the U.S. measure had produced no changes in the internal situation in Poland but argued that "they haven't had a chance to work yet" against the Soviet Union.

In Copenhagen, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said he thought a meeting between U.S. and West European officials was likely "in due course" to calm the furor. The Washington Post reported.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said in Oslo that the pipeline dispute was a "family quarrel" that should be resolved through U.S.-European talks.



Malcolm Baldridge

Europe's Ariane Rocket Crashes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KOUROU, French Guiana — The Ariane rocket, the European Space Agency's answer to the U.S. space shuttle, crashed Friday on its first operational flight. U.S. and West European space officials said the failure could delay the European program for launching satellites through 1985.

In Paris, officials said that there could be a delay in the next Ariane launch, scheduled for Nov. 13, but that a decision would depend on the outcome of investigations into Friday's failure.

Higher insurance rates for future Ariane launches also were expected as a result of the failure, European space officials said.

"Everybody is very disappointed, that is evident," said an executive of Arianeespace, a consortium of major European aerospace companies and private banks responsible for marketing the Ariane services. But he added, "We are being very prudent in making predictions as to where we go from here — we will wait for the results of the investigation."

A previous failure — the explosion of an Ariane launcher just after liftoff of the second mission on May 28, 1980 — delayed the program for one year. But the Ariane executive noted that afterwards the consortium had obtained three new launching contracts with U.S. companies. "We have no fear about the program and we are confident it will continue," he said.

European space officials speculated the crash was caused by engine failure or the malfunctioning of the guidance system. "The cause could be major or minor but at this point it is too early to tell," a European space official said.

The European Space Agency said the launcher, carrying two ESA-built satellites intended for stationary Earth orbit, disappeared from tracking screens and fell into the Atlantic Ocean 13 minutes after liftoff, about 1,860 miles (2,988 kilometers) from French Guiana on the northeast coast of South America.

The rocket's third stage reached a height of about 110 miles and a speed of about 19,680 feet per second (5,904 meters per second) — too low and too slow to reach orbit, they said.

The mission was the fifth Ariane launch, and the first test of a system designed to release two satellites simultaneously. It was not immediately known if the satellites were launched from the rocket, but ESA officials said there was not enough altitude for them to be effective in any event.

One was a maritime communications satellite known as Marecs-B, intended for use by Pacific Ocean shipping and leased to the International Maritime Satellite Organization, an inter-governmental body based in London. The second satellite, the Siro-2, was to have served African weather stations free of charge as a goodwill gesture, ESA officials said.

The ESA, an 11-nation consortium, developed Ariane at a cost of \$1.6 billion. The cost of the failed launch was not immediately available.

Officials said that Marecs-B satellite was insured for \$20 million, while Siro-2 was not insured and should be considered a total loss.

Frederic d'Allest, director of the French National Center for Space Studies, told a news conference the failure of the mission would not affect the current development of the more powerful Ariane 2 and Ariane 3 launchers. But he conceded, "This obviously will be bothersome in our negotiations with clients" over potential contracts.

France funds about 60 percent of the Ariane program, and West Germany about 20 percent. The governments of Belgium, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland contribute 5 percent or less to the budget.

Ariane is Western Europe's bid to compete in the market for launching telecommunications, weather and military reconnaissance satellites. ESA contends that conventional three-stage launchers are still the most reliable way of getting satellites into Earth orbit and that conventional U.S. Delta and Atlas Centaur launchers are little more than modified military weapons, while the U.S. space shuttle program has yet to prove its commercial value.

France has been the major financial contributor to ESA because it wants to put a military reconnaissance satellite into orbit, and the United States and the Soviet Union refused to help.



The European Space Agency's Ariane rocket on the launching pad at Kourou, French Guiana. The rocket fell into the Atlantic Ocean Friday after liftoff and failed to orbit its two satellites.

Deng's Elderly Associates Fail to Join Him on New Panel

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Staff

BEIJING — China's principal leader, Deng Xiaoping, formally stepped back to become an adviser to the Communist Party Friday but failed to bring anyone else in the top leadership with him.

The announcement of 172 members of a newly created Central Advisory Commission did not include the names of Ye Jianying, who admits to being 85, or other elderly members of the Politburo's Standing Committee, which rules China.

Two other lesser Politburo members, Geng Biao, 73, and Xu Shiyu, 76, joined Mr. Deng on the advisory commission, which was set up by the current 12th party congress to attract aging officials into dignified retirement and make room for younger, more competent talent.

Mr. Deng had let it be known that he might move back to what has been called the second line. The move is not expected to diminish his authority. It should relieve him from daily duties and let his protégés, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the current party chairman, Yu Yaobang, build up their respective power bases.

Resistance Seen

Friday's unexpected development in what had become a largely predictable endorsement by the party congress of Mr. Deng's policies caught diplomats by surprise and prompted some speculation that Mr. Deng's colleagues had resisted his invitation to join him in nominal semiretirement as an example to the party.

But two Western diplomats cautioned that the situation would become clearer when the new Politburo and Standing Committee were announced after the congress ended and the newly elected Central Committee met Saturday or Sunday. "I wouldn't draw any rash conclusions, but it is strange," a diplomat said.

In addition to Mr. Deng and Mr. Ye, who is so feeble that he can barely function as the de facto chief of state, the Standing Committee includes Chen Yun, 77, Li Xianmin, 77, and Hua Guofeng, 61, as well as Mr. Zhao, 63, and Mr. Hu, 67.

They all kept their seats on the new Central Committee, equivalent to the party's legislature, which was also announced Friday. More than half of its 210 seats were filled by new members. A quick analysis of the names, listed according to the number of strokes in the Chinese characters, showed that about 92 old Central Committee members kept their seats. Of the others, more than 40 joined the advisory commission.

A Western diplomat suggested that if Mr. Ye or the others lost their posts on the Politburo or its Standing Committee without getting a foothold on the advisory commission, Mr. Deng would have carried out a broader sweep than had been anticipated.

But if they retained their present jobs, Mr. Deng would have suffered a setback and his advisory commission would become, in the diplomat's words, a farce in terms of rejuvenation of the leadership.

The new party constitution stipulates that the chairman of the advisory commission, the military commission and the discipline inspection commission must also belong to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Deng already chairs the military commission, which gives him control over the armed forces. Moreover, he is now the most obvious candidate to head the advisory commission. It is not clear whether he wants both jobs.

Average Age

Mr. Chen has been chairman of the discipline commission, which investigates malfeasance within the party. It is thought that Mr. Deng might ask him to stay on because of his reputation for honesty, which could explain his omission from the advisory commission.

In a speech made at the congress earlier this week, Mr. Chen stressed that the party should promote many more younger members. But because of the existing age gap, he said, the old comrades

INSIDE

■ A survivor of Auschwitz, Bertha Ephraïmova Shokhorovskaya has few illusions. But now she is caught in a bizarre bind. She wishes to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel and has been refused because, Soviet authorities say, she has no immediate family there. Page 2.

■ Opening the 1982 congressional election campaign, President Reagan defended his economic policy, but only after asserting that Americans "can be proud of the red, white and blue." Page 3.

■ Share prices on Wall Street declined sharply Friday amid profit-taking. Page 9.

In Russia, a Nazi Camp Survivor Undergoes New Ordeal by Asking to Emigrate

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For a survivor of the concentration camps at Maidanek, Auschwitz, and Bergen-Belsen, Bertha Ephraimovna Shokhovskaya is blessedly unmarked.

She has a broad, quick smile and a warmth that permeates the cramped Moscow apartment she shares with her daughter's family. She has barely a harsh word for anyone but the Nazis, and she has learned to deal with her memories of them with outward tranquility.

After 37 years in the Soviet Union, she has few illusions. But whatever she may feel about the Soviet system is submerged by gratitude to the authorities here for accepting her in August, 1945, when no Western country would have her.

Now, however, Mrs. Shokhovskaya is caught in a bizarre dilemma. Her application to emigrate with her family to Israel has been refused because, the visa authorities here say, she has no immediate family there.

A 60-year-old pensioner, Mrs. Shokhovskaya believes that a sister, Eva, who would now be 59, may be in Israel. But she has had no contact with her since they were both sent to Maidanek in August, 1943. Her mother, two brothers, and a sister died in the camps or the pogroms, and her father, owner of a small fabric-dyeing plant in Bialystok, eastern Poland, died when she was a child.

An emigration official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs told Mrs. Shokhovskaya's son-in-law, Leonid Preisman, a few weeks ago that the invitation for the family to settle in Israel, from an uncle, was not sufficient motive for the family to leave. Mr. Preisman was told to resubmit the applications in six months.

The family's plight is shared by many Soviet Jews. Some figures suggest that as many as 400,000 of the 1.8 million Jews who registered in the 1979 census would like to leave the country, following the 261,000 who have left since 1965.

But up to the end of July, only 1,723 Jews had left the country this year, compared with 7,386 in the same period last year, according to figures from the World Conference of Jewish Communities on Soviet Jewry. The figures tally broadly with those available from the Dutch Embassy, responsible for Israeli consular matters here.

Soviet official statements on the issue tend to vary. Two U.S. congressmen who visited here last year reported that Aleksandr Rovin, a commentator for Izvestia, the government newspaper, told them that there was "linkage" between Jewish emigration and the overall U.S.-Soviet relationship.

But Mr. Rovin was also reported to have said that Jewish emigration was no longer a problem because everyone who wanted to leave the country had done so, except for a few "troublemakers."

The comment on troublemakers appeared to be a reference to the part played among political dissidents here by Jews, whose names are common among those shipped off to labor camps and internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Rovin's statements must be placed against the bureaucratic hurdles facing anyone hoping to leave. Many who have been repeatedly refused at six-month intervals have given up applying. Others never received the invitations mailed to them from Israel, and therefore cannot submit valid applications.

In addition, many see what happens to other applicants and give up. Thousands who have applied have been dismissed from their jobs and have seen their children expelled from colleges or refused entry.

Most of these complications are beyond Mrs. Shokhovskaya, who says that she rarely thought about emigration until she returned to Moscow two years ago from Yalta in the Crimea, where she moved in 1955 with her husband Grigori, a Russian.

The couple had one child, a daughter, Alla, in 1966. Her husband, 20 years older than she, died in 1968. Mrs. Shokhovskaya remained in Yalta working as an accountant until she reached pensionable age, then returned to Moscow with her daughter.

She and her daughter, son-in-law, and two-year-old grandson, survive on Mrs. Shokhovskaya's pension of 90 rubles a month, barely \$124, and what her son-in-law earns at temporary jobs.

He quit his job as a history teacher last year when his application to emigrate brought the KGB secret police to the institute where he worked. That visit led to sharply curtailed teaching hours.

Mrs. Shokhovskaya's story is of a woman tossed about by the upheavals of the century. She had completed a college education when the Germans overran Bialystok in 1941. Two years later, SS troops surrounded and destroyed the city's ghetto, accusing the inhabitants of harboring partisans. Almost the entire group was taken to the death camps.

En route to Maidanek, she cut her wrists in a group suicide pact with other women in her rail car. But she was saved. Later, she was one of only 150 women and 700 men, out of 200,000 inmates, who survived the camp.

Transferred to Auschwitz, she was assigned to work in the Hindenburg section, where inmates were used for slave labor in blast furnaces. She contracted typhus, but lived. Later she was taken briefly to Buchenwald, and then to Bergen-Belsen.

After the British rescued her, they refused her application to settle in Britain, and a legal peculiarity led her to be handed over to the Russians. Under the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Bialystok had become part of the Soviet Union after Soviet troops occupied it in 1939. After the war, it was returned to Poland, but in 1945 it was still in Soviet territory. Since Mrs. Shokhovskaya was theoretically a Soviet citizen, she was repatriated here.

Explaining her decision to seek emigration, in the French she learned as a schoolgirl, she spoke of what it has been to be a Jew and to have had to disguise it.

"I am a Jew," she said. "I am not a Russian, or a Pole; I am a Jew, and all my life I have had to submit to other cultures. But after everything I have seen, how can I possibly feel like everybody else, how can I possibly forget what I am?" She paused searching for a phrase. When she found it, it, too, was in French. "Israel, c'est ma patrie," she said. "C'est vraiment ma patrie."



EMIGRANTS — Soviet dissident Vladimir Totis, his wife, Vera, and their son, Sergei, arrived in Vienna Friday after the KGB gave him the choice of exile or arrest. Mr. Totis, 38, a historian and close friend of Andrei Sakharov, said at a press conference he was forced to emigrate because of his frequent contacts with the Soviet human rights movement.

Solidarity Says Protests Were a 'Moral Victory'

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The underground leaders of Solidarity Friday called last week's anti-government demonstrations a "moral victory" that proved that "Polish society is determined to fight for its rights."

In a communiqué received in Warsaw, the five-man fugitive coordinating committee said it was debating "the forms of further struggle" and hinted at more demonstrations Nov. 10 and 11, which would mark the second anniversary of the suspended union's legal registration and the 64th anniversary of Poland's independence at the end of World War I.

The communiqué, the result of a meeting of the committee Sept. 3 through 7 to evaluate the Aug. 31 demonstrations, called again for negotiations with the Polish authorities.

Reports of Violence

"In spite of the deep chasm that the authorities dug between themselves and the nation, agreement remains our goal and the only chance of emerging from the crisis," the communiqué said.

"Such a nation cannot be ruled by force," the communiqué went on. "If the rulers won't understand

it and if they do not begin talks with the national commission of Solidarity headed by Lech Walesa, we may lose the chance for the peaceful resolution of the conflict."

The Aug. 31 demonstrations, called by the underground leadership of Solidarity to mark the second anniversary of the Gdansk shipyard agreements that ushered in an era of freedom, spread across more than a score of cities. They were marked by clashes with police.

Information slowly filtering back into the capital is beginning to indicate that, despite government efforts to dismiss the demonstrations as the work of rowdy youths, there was considerable violence, including pitched battles between industrial workers and the police on a scale larger than generally believed.

Street fighting has been confirmed by witnesses in the steel mill settlement of Nowa Huta, near Krakow, one of the country's most important industrial sites, as well as in Wroclaw, Gdansk, the industrial suburb of Gdynia, and the Wistula River from Warsaw, and a number of other factory areas. The fighting has included, in some instances, attacks on police and

damage to fire engines and other security vehicles.

The government has maintained that the unrest did not spread to the working class and has contended that there was no interruption of factory work.

At least five persons are now known to have died during the disturbances — the authorities concede three by police gunfire — and more than 4,000 have been arrested.

Crackdown on Dissent

In response, the authorities have instituted a crackdown on political dissent and dismissed any hope of negotiations with Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders.

The martial law government has also charged four interned leaders of the dissident intellectual movement, KOR, who served as advisers in the formation of Solidarity, with the capital crime of trying to overthrow the state by violence.

"The case of KOR is the beginning," Friday's communiqué said. "Later false charges will be leveled against the next group of internees."

The communiqué called for a minute of silence at noon on Sept. 30, and the wearing of some "element of mourning" to "pay tribute to those felled in defense of human

dignity and the right to live in democracy" in the latest demonstrations.

It also raised the possibility of two-day demonstrations in early November that would mark the official registration of the first independent trade union in the Communist bloc and the ending of the partitions of Poland by Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1918.

The communiqué condemned the seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern as "an act of provocation" aimed at "discrediting" the union. The message warned against "further provocation" and urged members not to take part in any actions that had not been approved by the temporary coordinating committee of the underground leadership or the regional union authorities.

Nuclear Fallout in '81 Was Triple '80 Level

The Associated Press

LONDON — The amount of radioactive fallout in the world's atmosphere last year was three times the 1980 level, the British Atomic Energy Authority says in a report.

The report, released Thursday, attributes the increase primarily to a Chinese nuclear test on Oct. 16, 1980.

Russia, Pakistan End Talks on Afghan War

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Pakistan's foreign secretary, Niaz Ahmed Naik, left for home Friday after unpublished talks with Soviet officials that included an extended discussion about possibilities for a political solution in Afghanistan.

Well-informed sources described as "remarkably friendly" the atmosphere in the two days of negotiations between Mr. Naik and Viktor Malisev, the first deputy Soviet foreign minister.

Both sides were said to have restated their respective positions on the Afghan problem, but both agreed that the indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva earlier this year constituted "a welcome first step" toward an eventual settlement.

The talks here appeared to represent Moscow's effort to encourage and broaden the indirect channel between Pakistan and Afghanistan with the aim of winning diplomatic recognition for the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Talks to Resume in New York

The indirect talks, conducted through Diego Cordovez, the special United Nations envoy on the Afghan crisis, were due to resume between the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan during the UN General Assembly session in New York later this month.

Apparently by coincidence, Mr. Cordovez is now accompanying UN Secretary-General Javier

Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Both men were received by President Leonid I. Brezhnev on Thursday. The Afghan problem is believed to have been one of the issues discussed in the talks.

The Soviet news agency Tass, however, made no mention of the Afghan problem in its report on Mr. Brezhnev's talks with high UN officials. The presence of Pakistan's foreign secretary in Moscow had not been reported at all.

In contrast to the abrasiveness that marked a similar meeting a year ago, the sources stressed the "very friendly tone" of the talks between Mr. Naik and Mr. Malisev.

Troop Withdrawal Demanded

The Russians have repeatedly accused Pakistan of arming and supplying Afghan guerrillas fighting the government of Babrak Karmal. Pakistan has demanded the withdrawal of an estimated 100,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan as part of a peace settlement.

The Soviet Union and the United States have conducted two days of talks on the possibility of a political resolution of the Afghan issues. According to U.S. sources the talks did not produce any concrete results.

However, the issue is to be raised again later this month between Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, when they meet Sept. 28 in New York.

Swiss Will Try 4 in Seizure of Polish Embassy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland began legal proceedings Friday against four gunmen who occupied the Polish Embassy in Bern for three days, and made it clear that it planned to try them rather than extradite them to Poland.

Poland, meanwhile, formally notified Switzerland that it intended to request the extradition of the four men.

The official news agency PAP said the state prosecutor would seek extradition under the terms of a 1937 treaty between the two countries.

The Swiss justice minister, Kurt Furgler, had said Thursday that

there was no extradition treaty between the two countries.

The federal prosecutor's office opened proceedings against the four on charges of deprivation of liberty, a Justice Ministry statement said. The gunmen took over the embassy on Monday and held it until Swiss police stormed it on Thursday. They were demanding an end to martial law in Poland.

One Had Criminal Record

The statement identified the four as Florian Kruszyk, 41, the group's leader, Krzysztof Wasilewski, 33, Marek Michalski, 20, and Mirosław Plewinski, 23. The Justice Ministry said Mr. Kruszyk had a criminal record.

Protests Voiced at Warsaw Pugwash Talks

By William G. Blair
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some Western scientists and scholars attending a meeting in Warsaw late last month sought unsuccessfully to have the conference "explicitly dissociate" itself from the Polish government's repression of demonstrations marking the second anniversary of Solidarity.

The attempt was described this week by some participants in the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, held in the Polish capital Aug. 26-31, with 160 scientists and scholars from 37 countries in attendance.

The informants said the attempt to include such a dissociation in the final statement of the conference was rejected by its governing body.

Murray Thomson, an official in Ottawa of Project Plowshares, a disarmament group, and other Western participants, charged that there was inadequate discussion of conditions in Poland at the conference and that the Polish government tried to use the conference to bolster its position.

Poland Accused

Bernard T. Feld, a U.S. physicist and member of the Pugwash governing council, said the Polish government tried "to take advantage" of the conference's presence in Poland.

But Mr. Feld, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also stressed "the very strong traditional position" of the Pugwash conferences, founded 25 years ago to provide a forum on

the dangers of nuclear war. The conferences, he said, were "independent" and did not discuss the internal matters of host countries.

Copies of a letter from Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident, that criticized the Soviet Union for what he described as expansionist military policies and violations of human rights were distributed by the council to all conference participants.

Mr. Feld said that no attempt was made to "censor" the Sakharov letter and that it figured in discussions of the various working groups at the conference. Mr. Thomson agreed, saying "I don't think there was any deliberate attempt to not talk about the letter," except by the Soviet delegation.

PAP reported from Warsaw that Mr. Kruszyk served in the Polish Army and then had been sought "many times" for embezzlement and other offenses.

Austrian police and PAP agreed that Mr. Kruszyk fled Poland in 1967, then spied on Polish refugees in a transit camp near Vienna. The Austrians said he was spying for the Polish secret service; PAP said he was working for the Austrian police. He was tried on June 11, 1968, and sentenced to 10 months in jail for faking his passport and violating Austrian security laws.

After serving a 9-year prison term in Austria for holding the family of a jeweler for ransom, PAP said, Mr. Kruszyk was refused asylum in Switzerland in 1978. He went to the Netherlands, where, in late 1981, he "made an abortive attempt to attack the Polish Embassy and kidnap a Polish diplomat," PAP said.

South Korea Updating Facilities and People for Olympics

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — The choice of Seoul as host for the 1988 Olympic Games has created a new list of priorities in South Korea. They include:

- Transforming the country into a "world sports power" by 1988.

- Removing from the main streets Seoul's 674 dog- and snake-meat shops.

- Teaching cabbies to drive in lanes and teaching the general public to line up when buying tickets or boarding buses and subways.

- Planting 35 million trees in Seoul.

All these steps are aimed at raising South Korean self-esteem, making Koreans "spiritually more

modern" and winning greater industrial stature for the country.

Among the general public, complaints about the sluggishness of the economy have replaced the initial euphoria that was touched off last September when Seoul was chosen over Nagoya, Japan, in International Olympic Committee balloting in Baden-Baden, West Germany.

Diplomatic Aspirations

Only a few signs of Olympic fever have emerged so far, including two discos named Baden-Baden and a nightclub called Seoul 88.

On the governmental level, enthusiasm is high. Not only is the government busy preparing for the Olympics itself, it is also trying to utilize the occasion to achieve some other goals.

For one thing, government officials hope the Olympics will in-

crease the country's prestige by which South Korea, to open up their first official contacts with South Korea. Participation in the Olympics by the Soviet Union and China, the major military supporters of communist North Korea, would help reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula, they believe.

There is less hope that North Korea itself, which has refused to have any dealings with the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, might participate in the games and might even open a dialogue before then. So far, however, reaction from North Korea has been minimal and completely negative.

If a breakthrough with North Korea cannot be achieved, South Korean officials see the Olympics as a means of raising the nation's stature among fellow developing nations. A tour of four African countries by President Chun was one concrete step in that direction.

Already, the Olympics has enhanced South Korea's prestige by inducing the scheduling of three other internationally prominent events in Seoul: the 1986 Asian Games, the 1985 International

Chamber of Commerce General Assembly and the 1985 World Bank-International Monetary Fund conference.

Spiritual Revolution

But it is at home where the most ambitious plans are being made. The Home Affairs Ministry sees the Olympics as an opportunity to carry out a spiritual revolution of the Korean people.

"All of us should show that we are a people who value hospitality, honesty and dignity," the ministry said last December. Then it issued a list of social goals and cultural standards. A sampling:

Smile at all times while talking, always say thank you, give directions in detail, read books and exercise regularly, do not eat or drink excessively, do not ask for tips, keep family rituals simple, brush teeth and wash hair as often as possible, shave, cut fingernails and bathe frequently, carry handkerchief and tissues, refrain from going outside in pajamas and nightgowns, keep shoes shined.

Helping needy neighbors and senior citizens, displaying the national flag correctly and upholding traditional culture were also fixed as goals for "reforming the atmosphere and environment of the nation."

Developing Athletics

Operators of snake- and dog-meat restaurants and shops that sell distilled spirits made from snakes have been ordered to relocate to back alleys, out of sight of tourists.

More directly in line with the

Deng Joins Advisory Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot leave the leading bodies all at once.

The average age of the Politburo's two dozen members exceeds 70. They include two other elderly army marshals besides Mr. Ye — Nie Rongzhen, 83, and Xu Xiangqian, 80. Logically, they should have become advisers rather than

Gang Biao and Xu Shiyu, who are more active military figures. Mr. Hua, the youngest Standing Committee member, had been expected to lose this post, or even his Politburo seat. He has been repeatedly blamed at the current party congress for failing to shake off the radical legacy of the Cultural Revolution when he chaired the last congress in 1977.

Mr. Hua had been designated heir when Mao died in 1976. But he was subsequently stripped of his titles of prime minister and party chairman in the ensuing power struggle with Mr. Deng. Both men ended up with the title of a deputy party chairman, which is now being abolished.

Some of those dropped from the Central Committee were model workers who had been rewarded at the 1977 congress.

Bangkok Bomb Injures 7

Reuters

BANGKOK — A bomb exploded near Thailand's Defense Ministry, injuring seven persons, police said Friday. It was not known who was responsible.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Reports Bombing Iran Oil Port

NICOSIA — Iraqi planes bombed the main mooring area of the Iranian port of Bushahr in the Gulf, setting fire to a large oil tanker, Iraq said Friday.

A military communiqué broadcast by Baghdad radio said the attack occurred late Thursday night 42 miles (67 kilometers) southeast of the main Iranian oil-loading island of Kharg. The tanker was not identified. Kharg is 150 miles (240 kilometers) south of the Iranian oil-refining center of Abadan. Iraq said its jets have bombed the island several times in the course of the two-year war with Iran.

Russia to Deliver N-Plant to Romania

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has said it would deliver a nuclear power plant to Romania. The announcement appeared to mark a change in Bucharest's stated plans to seek Western nuclear technology.

The Tass news agency said that an agreement had been signed by the two governments Thursday in Moscow, under which the Soviet Union would deliver reactors and help build a major new power station. Romania, faced with falling oil production, had been considering plans for a major nuclear power network and had sought the technology in the West. Last year, work began on a station that will be driven by a Canadian reactor. The government had said 16 planned future plants would use the same equipment, but recent economic problems forced it to seek closer economic links with Moscow.

PLO Says Arafat and Pope Will Meet

ROME — Yasser Arafat will meet with Pope John Paul II in a private audience during a two-day trip to Rome next week, the Palestine Liberation Organization announced Friday.

Mr. Arafat will meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini and probably with Premier Giovanni Spadolini after arriving Wednesday for the annual Inter-Parliamentary Union conference, according to Nemer Hamad, the PLO representative in Italy. Mr. Hamad said the audience with the pope was scheduled for Wednesday evening.

A Vatican official who asked not to be identified said a meeting between the pope and Mr. Arafat was "possible," but no date had been set.

Danish Prime Minister Is Sworn In

COPENHAGEN — Poul Schlüter, 53, was sworn in Friday as Denmark's first Conservative prime minister since 1901. His center-right minority cabinet also includes members of the Liberal, Center Democrat and Christian People's parties.

His government's first public act was to pledge "to restore balance in the Danish economy." The government also pledged to cut income and corporate taxes, to boost the competitiveness of Danish industry abroad and to limit public expenditure. Mr. Schlüter and his finance minister, Henning Christophersen, issued a joint statement Thursday to dispel rumors of a major devaluation of the krone.

Mr. Schlüter was able to form a coalition after Anker Jørgensen's Social Democratic minority was forced to resign Sept. 3.

Trudeau Shuffles Cabinet Positions

OTTAWA — Marc Lalonde, minister of energy and author of Canada's national energy program, was named finance minister Friday as Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau shuffled top cabinet posts and promised more changes.

Mr. Lalonde will replace Allan J. MacEachern, who will return to external affairs after presiding over finance for two and a half years and absorbing widespread criticism as Canada slid into recession. Mr. MacEachern will remain deputy prime minister.

Jean Chrétien, who as justice minister led the fight for the new constitution, will take over energy. Mark MacGuigan, a former law professor, moves to justice from external affairs. Senator Jack Austin of British Columbia was named minister of state for social development, the other half of Mr. Chrétien's former portfolio.

Gandhi Attends Burial of Sheikh

SRINAGAR, India — Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, known as the Lion of Kashmir who dominated politics in this border state for 50 years, was buried Friday amid a huge outpouring of grief and an atmosphere of uncertainty about the future of the mountainous province he sought to make virtually autonomous.

In a concession to the leader of India's only Moslem majority state — and a man who battled almost all his life with the leadership of the Indian union — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Zail Singh and the key figures in India's cabinet traveled to this northern city to pay homage to the sheikh, who died Thursday after a series of heart attacks.

The five-mile route from Srinagar's polo grounds, where Kashmir's chief minister had lain in state, to the Hazrat Bal Islamic shrine on the edge of Lake Dal, where he was buried, was filled with hundreds of thousands of mourners. Many piled enormous mounds of flowers on the flat trailer that bore his open coffin.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Israel Rejects Arab Proposal As a Threat to Its Existence

(Continued from Page 1)

with Jordan." But the Fez statement seems to reaffirm the Arab position that only the PLO can play a governing role on the West Bank.

None of these subtleties appeared to matter very much to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, which seeks to consolidate permanent Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza, and which angrily rejected Mr. Reagan's advocacy of territorial compromise.

Israel radio quoted Defense Minister Ariel Sharon as saying Friday that whatever the United States tried to do, the Reagan plan would fail.

In rejecting the Fez plan, the Foreign Ministry cited its call for a Palestinian state, which the ministry's statement said "constitutes a threat to Israel's existence and underlines the intentions of the plan to bring about Israel's destruction in stages."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir dismissed the proposal as a "renewed declaration of war on Israel" and said it contained "the same hate, the same war against peace, the same coldness" as previous collective Arab decisions on Israel.

Begin Accuses U.S. Officials of Deceit
David Netanyahu of The Washington Post reports from Fez:

The Arab League summit Thursday failed to come to any decision on a request by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to withdraw his forces from Lebanon.

After an extra day of deliberations, the summit adopted a resolution simply asking Lebanon and Syria to get together to discuss mutually acceptable arrangements for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces.

OYSTERS FOR YOUR

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Good Sense at the UN

From THE WASHINGTON POST

There appears on this page today a penetrating and reasoned critique of the United Nations system as it actually operates, by someone who is a creature and servant of the system, its secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. He has been up there on the 38th floor for less than a year, but already he sees and, more importantly, expresses publicly the disappointments that have been felt by a co-viewer of other, outside critics.

He understands precisely why the United Nations has fallen into disrepute and disuse, and he is in effect putting his job on the line in order to try to do something about it.

Many people might share Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's declared conviction that the international community is "perilously near to a new international anarchy."

He is that rare international person who is not so jaded by worldly cynicism or enfeebled by institutional self-pity as to figure that not much can be done. To improve the Unit-

ed Nations, the secretary-general recommends a series of changes in procedure and attitude. None of these changes would require a transformation in the nature of man. They would really do little more than infringe to a degree on the concept of sovereignty that lets individual nations preen and pontificate at the expense of the common good.

Often the "critics" of the United Nations are juxtaposed to its "supporters." But Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar handsomely fills both bills. Nothing he has said will please everybody. The Reagan administration, for instance, having just launched its own Middle East plan, may be slow to hail his call for even a less "partisan" United Nations to get out from in that area. A grand Security Council summit to discuss his and like proposals would be some affair. His broad purpose, however, cannot fail to stir those who uphold the Charter's commitment to world peace, and to unmask those who merely pretend.

Evil, a Health Problem?

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Nearly 300 years ago, 19 women and men were executed in Salem, Mass., for witchcraft. The evidence against them came from seven females, all under 20 and several of them children, who had spasms, visions, inexplicable fits and bad dreams. Contemporary chroniclers referred to them as the "afflicted." A few of those hanged probably were witches or warlocks, most were innocents sullied by slander, and whether any deserved death is something for proponents of capital punishment to ponder. But their accusers pose a mystery whose solution changes with the centuries.

In their own time, the afflicted were regarded as victims of demonic possession. Only 60 years later, a governor of Massachusetts said that many people believed the girls "had been under bodily disorders which afflicted their imaginations." In the 19th century, Silas Upham, a Salem minister and a standard authority on the witchcraft trials, called their behavior "fraudulent."

In the 20th century, that septet of spastic, scratching, hallucinating females has been variously described as "classic hysterics" and

"a pack of bobby-soxers" — depending on whether the writer was relying on a close reading of Freud or a close scrutiny of the rites of puberty. Most recently, however, both accused and accusers have been diagnosed as suffering from ergot poisoning.

Ergot, a fungus that grows on rye in cool, damp weather, can produce fits and strange visions, symptoms analogous to those reported in Salem. There being nothing cooler or damper than New England's coastal lowlands, the witchcraft affair, says Dr. Mary K. Matossian in support of a previous study, "may have been part of a largely unrecognized American health problem."

The devil in Massachusetts — and elsewhere — then, has been divided from Satanic presence to neurosis to chemical. What the culture of one century finds extraordinary, the culture of the next explains as ordinary.

Will another 100 years bring yet another explanation of the unpredictability of evil? And give us yet another theory as to why a 12-year-old in 1692 was seen "stretching up her arms as high as she could and crying Whish, Whish, Whish . . . ?"

Other Editorial Opinion

The System Survived

If anyone in years to come should ask of the International Monetary Fund what it did in the great financial crisis of 1982, it could with justification say it survived.

Before the Toronto meeting, and indeed to some extent still, the bankers' secret fear was that the debtor nations, driven by desperation or bravado, might cock a snook at the whole system and refuse to accept any reasonable terms under which their debts could be rescheduled. Should this happen, then every Third World debt would be called into question and every banker would feel under threat. Such confidence as remains would evaporate. So the mere presence of the Mexicans, the Argentines and farther down the line the Nigerians and Indonesians was cause for some relief. And their reassuring words at the informal gatherings made their mark. It was there, rather than at the formal sessions, that the most important business of the week was done (facilitated by the consideration of the Canadian hosts, who removed the duty on alcohol for the duration).

The current crisis, although perhaps the most serious since the war, is indeed containable provided confidence is maintained. And the indications from Toronto, at least as the delegates wing their way home, is that the dam has held. It is a measure of the distance traveled in these few hectic days that a new role for the IMF as an international lender of last resort is now seen as a distinct possibility. There are still problems to be overcome — it needs more money, for a start, with the Americans in particular remaining to be convinced that they should contribute. Then Mexico and the others still have to give unequivocal support for the strings which will come with the IMF loans. But at least the international debt problem is recognized, and cautious steps are being taken to defuse it.

— The Times (London).

The Mafia Triumphs

Close to 200 murders in eight months makes the Mafia a much more serious and enduring phenomenon in Italy than terrorism. But it is not only bloodshed that is significant in this widespread and longstanding criminal activity. There are also its firm roots, its influence, its national and international ramifications, its close link with the United States. Palermo has a shabby, small and rarely served airport. Beside it is a luxurious international facility — exclusively for di-

rect service between Palermo and New York. When General Dalla Chiesa arrived at Palermo's humble airport recently and took a taxi into the city, it may well be that Mafia capos from Italy and the United States who were planning his assassination were exchanging pleasantries in the terminal next door.

In 1963, U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy mounted an impressive indictment against the Mafia, obliging Italy to set up a parliamentary investigating commission. Very soon thereafter President Kennedy was assassinated. Robert Kennedy lost his office — and his investigation — at the death of his brother. When he sought the presidency himself, he was assassinated in 1968. At the same time the Italian parliamentary commission was dissolved, without having achieved more than minor results.

It is said that Gen. Dalla Chiesa, encouraged by his success against terrorism, underestimated the Mafia. He was tracking down the big fortunes and their ramifications. This root interested him more than minor local assassinations. His investigation must have made considerable progress.

The assassination of Italy's most prestigious general was certain to unleash a wave of protests and rage — the better to publicize the Mafia as invulnerable. Looking back, neither fascism nor the ancient monarchy nor the successive foreign occupiers of Sicily could do much against the Mafia. Nor can presidents of the United States. For that reason the Mafia may be considered more worrisome even than terrorism, which is presently fashionable.

— El País (Madrid).

An Uncommon Epitaph

For David McNeice, it was just an act of everyday courage. He saw that a man needed help, so he helped him.

It was just that simple. While waiting for a train at Washington Street station, McNeice and a friend, Michael Maddigan, saw a man fall on the tracks. They didn't think twice.

They jumped down to push the man out of the way of an oncoming train. The man and Maddigan made it. McNeice didn't. "It's just something we did," Maddigan said later. "David had everything to live for — a new marriage, a bright future, a family who loved him, friends who made him laugh, a job he enjoyed. [But] David McNeice knew a man needed help, so he helped him."

— The Boston Globe.

SEPT. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Smugglers vs. Customs

NEW YORK — One effect of the new baggage-inspection rules at the port of New York, which require only a written declaration of dutiable articles instead of the long-detestable oath, has been to increase the number and boldness of attempts to deceive the Customs officers. On the arrival of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, inspectors searched a Texan who was returning from Paris and found him to be a veritable human department store, with valuables in every pocket. Among the passengers on the Gasconne were the Misses Barrett French, of Lick Springs, who wore raincoats. A breeze blew the coats open on the pier and revealed lace opera cloaks on the wearers. They gave bail.

1932: Mayor Sails to Italy

NEW YORK — With his political fate still in the balance as the result of Tammany's continued silence, former Mayor James J. Walker of New York sailed unexpectedly for Italy for what he said was a complete rest, but which political observers regarded as indicating that his "vindication campaign" for the mayoralty nomination had collapsed. He insisted the trip had no bearing on the possibility of his election, but it was noted that he decided to sail after the state meeting of the Democratic committee had failed to develop any sentiment among New York leaders for his cause. Meanwhile, nomination of youthful, studious-looking Deputy Mayor Joseph V. McKee seems more probable each day.

A Wise Man's Ambition for Israel

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Nahum Goldmann, who died on Aug. 29, has been buried on Jerusalem's Mount Herzl alongside the other historic leaders of the Zionist movement. That is fitting, although he refused to become an Israeli citizen and spent much of his life criticizing as well as helping to build and strengthen the Jewish state.

It is a pity that he did not have a chance to endorse President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. He would surely have done so with enthusiasm, because he never wavered in his conviction that Israel's future could be assured only by peace with its Arab neighbors.

With great discretion, and with access to many powerful leaders east and west, he contributed a lot to the evolution of attitudes accepting Israel, which have begun to show now at the Arab summit meeting in Fez. He had a role to play in the late President Anwar Sadat's dramatic peacemaking visit to Jerusalem.

Goldmann's weapons were wit and persistence, nothing more. He had more jokes than Ariel Sharon has guns, and he used them for his lifelong cause of seeking to make Israel "a spiritual and inspirational center for the Jewish people throughout the world," not just an embattled Middle Eastern fortress. That is why he never accepted office in the Israeli government, although he held many high posts — representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to the League of Nations, head of the World Zionist Organization, head of the World Jewish Congress.

He was a man of great urbanity and culture, an aesthete who took joy in good painting, good food and beautiful women. In his last year he enjoyed what his indulgent wife, Alice, called a "telephone flirt" with Marlene Dietrich, who lives in the same Paris apartment building. Not

long before his death at 87, already frail and shriveled, he could still bound from his armchair and stand for nearly an hour, his eyes twinkling, when she called on the phone.

Goldmann measured Israel not by its military power but by its ability to project the strengths of morality, wisdom, the delight of life. Those are the qualities to which the renewed American diplomacy is trying to appeal, in effect over the heads of Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon, and Arab intransigents.

The PLO's Yasser Arafat is apparently beginning to understand that this may be the last chance. It is evident that Israel's policy is not only to annex and settle the West Bank but to provoke the departure of enough Palestinian Arab nationalists to leave those who remain leaderless and politically docile. That is what the war in Lebanon and the attempt at destruction of the PLO were really about.

If the policy succeeded it would endow Israel with a sullen, hostile colony within its borders, and doom it to remain a state of force, rather than one of grace as the Zionists dreamed. And despite the overwhelming display of military efficiency in Lebanon, it has very little chance of success in the long run.

The Arabs have as much to say now as the Israelis on what kind of place the Jewish state in their midst will become. Begin has support because apart from Egypt, Israelis who would prefer the Goldmannesque vision of their future to Begin's attempt to restore the biblical past have been offered no choice but to fight for survival. If there is an offer of peace on Israel's longest and most vulnerable frontier, even Begin may

find it hard to choose between ceding land west of the Jordan River and taking a historic chance for peace. David Ben-Gurion created the Jewish state. Menachem Begin's memory could live alongside his as the leader who brought it to a close. Fears are so deep that it would be a difficult choice for a great many Israelis as well as for Begin. But neither they nor the Jews of the Diaspora could ultimately refuse without reversing the very meaning of Israel's existence.

From its beginning in 1948, it was always Israel that said it wanted only the right to survive alongside its neighbors. It was always the Arabs who said no. Israel cannot afford to exchange roles with its enemies, however exhausted and weakened they may be now.

President Reagan's plan, handled with diplomatic brilliance, has created an opportunity out of tragedy for both Israelis and Arabs. Losing it can only create further tragedy for both.

In an article published posthumously, Goldmann pointed out that two generations after the Holocaust, anti-Semitism was on the rise again, that only 20 percent of world Jewry had chosen to live in Israel, and that "the Jewish question will exist as long as there are Jews."

Military victories, even in biblical times, did not help the Jews survive but led to their dispersion. They still exist nonetheless because they clung to what he called their "singularity."

"Courage and loyalty in wartime are positive qualities," Nahum Goldmann wrote, "but they are characteristic of many other peoples . . . If this quality of Israel prevails in the future, the Jewish people will have lost their singularity and the basis for their permanent existence."

His voice will continue to echo.
The New York Times.

An Early Vision

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago — on Sept. 11, 1945, soon after the United States had compelled the Japanese to surrender by exploding atomic bombs over the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Aug. 6 and 9 — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson wrote privately to President Harry S. Truman suggesting proposals for the awesome weapon's control.

The following letter and excerpted memorandum, quoted by the Los Angeles Times with permission of the Yale University Library, were virtually the last official documents Stimson wrote. He retired a few days later after 40 years in government service.

Dear Mr. President:

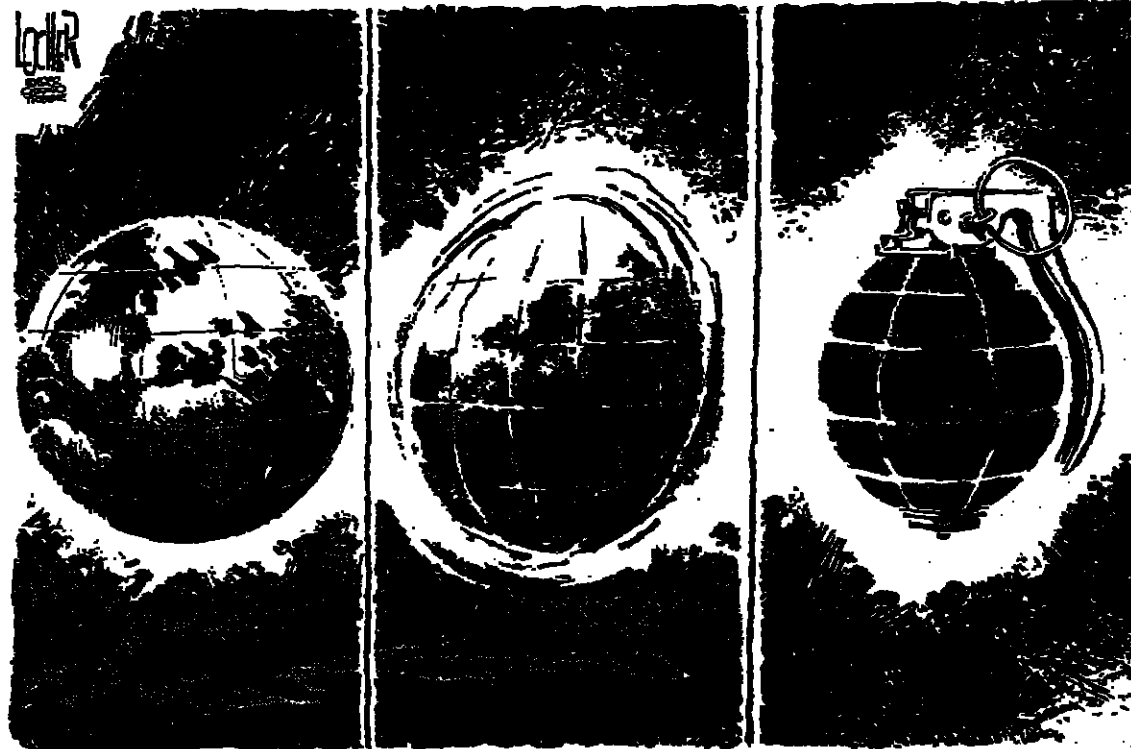
In handing you today my memorandum about our relations with Russia in respect to the atomic bomb, I am not unmindful of the fact that when in Potsdam, I talked with you about whether we could be safe in sharing the atomic bomb with Russia while she was still a police state and before she put into effect provisions assuring personal rights of liberty to the individual citizen.

I still recognize the difficulty and am still convinced of the ultimate importance of a change in Russian attitude toward individual liberty, but I have come to the conclusion that it would not be possible to use our possession of the atomic bomb as a direct lever to produce the change. I have become convinced that any demand by us for an internal change in Russia as a condition of sharing in the atomic weapon would be so resented that it would make the objective we have in view less probable.

I believe that the change in attitude toward the individual in Russia will come slowly and gradually and I am satisfied that we should not delay our approach to Russia in the matter of the atomic bomb until that process has been completed. My reasons are set forth in the memorandum I am handing you today.

Furthermore, I believe that this long process of change in Russia is more likely to be expedited by the closer relationship in the matter of the atomic bomb which I suggest and the trust and confidence that I believe would be inspired by the method of approach which I have outlined.

Faithfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Proposed Action for Control of Atomic Bombs

THE advent of the atomic bomb has stimulated great military and political interest throughout the world. The temptation will be strong for the Soviet political and military leaders to acquire this weapon in the shortest possible time.

Unless the Soviets are voluntarily invited into the partnership upon a basis of cooperation and trust, we are going to maintain the Anglo-Saxon bloc over against the Soviet in the possession of this weapon.

Such a condition will almost certainly stimulate feverish activity on the part of the Soviet toward the development of this bomb in what will in effect be a secret arms race of a rather desperate character. There is evidence to indicate that such activity may have already commenced.

If we feel, as I assume we must, that civilization demands that some day we shall arrive at a satisfactory international arrangement respecting the control of this new force, the question then is how long we can afford to enjoy our momentary superiority in the hope of achieving our immediate peace council objectives.

Whether Russia gets control of the necessary secrets of production in a minimum of say four years or a maxi-

mum of 20 years is not nearly as important to the world and civilization as to make sure that when they do get it they are willing and cooperative partners among the peace-loving nations of the world.

I consider the problem of our satisfactory relations with Russia as not merely connected with but as virtually dominated by the problem of the atomic bomb. Those relations may be perhaps irretrievably embittered by the way in which we approach the solution of the bomb with Russia.

For if we fail to approach them now and merely continue to negotiate with them, having this weapon rather ostentatiously on our hip, their suspicions and their distrust of our purpose and motives will increase. Our objective must be to get the best kind of international bargain we can — one that has some chance of being kept and saving civilization not for five or for 20 years, but forever.

The chief lesson I have learned in a long life is that the only way you can make a man trustworthy is to trust him; and the surest way to make him untrustworthy is to distrust him and show your distrust.

If the atomic bomb were merely another though more devastating military weapon to be assimilated into

our pattern of international relations, it would be one thing. We could then follow the old custom of secrecy and nationalistic military superiority-relying on international caution to prescribe the future use of the weapon as we did with gas. But I think the bomb instead constitutes merely a first step in a new control by man over the forces of nature too revolutionary and dangerous to fit into the old concepts. I think it really caps the climax of the race between man's growing technical power for destructiveness and his psychological power of self-control and group control — his moral power. If so, our method of approach to the Russians is a question of the most vital importance in the evolution of human progress.

My idea would be a direct proposal, after discussion with the British, that we would be prepared in effect to enter an arrangement with the Russians, the general purpose of which would be to control and limit the use of the atomic bomb as an instrument of war and so far as possible to direct and encourage the development of atomic power for peaceful and humanitarian purposes. I would make such an approach just as soon as our immediate political considerations make it appropriate.

'Certainly We Have Strayed Far From the UN Charter . . .'

By Javier Perez de Cuellar

This text is excerpted from the present secretary-general's first annual report on the United Nations, which he delivered Wednesday.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Certainly we have strayed far from the UN Charter in recent years. Governments that believe they can win an international objective by force are often quite ready to do so, and domestic opinion not infrequently applauds such a course.

The Security Council all too often finds itself unable to take decisive action to resolve international conflicts, and its resolutions are increasingly defied or ignored by those who feel themselves strong enough to do so.

Too frequently the council seems powerless to generate the support and influence to ensure that its decisions are respected, even when these are taken unanimously. Thus the process of peaceful settlement of disputes prescribed in the Charter is often brushed aside.

Stern measures for world peace were envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter, which

'We are perilously near to a new international anarchy.'

was conceived as a key element of the United Nations system of collective security, but the prospect of realizing such measures is now deemed almost impossible in our divided international community. We are perilously near to a new international anarchy.

There are many ways in which governments could actively assist in strengthening the system prescribed in the Charter. More systematic, less last-minute use of the Security Council would be one means. If the council were to keep an active watch on dangerous situations and, if necessary, initiate discussions with the parties before they reach the point of crisis, it might often be possible to defuse them at an early stage before they degenerate into violence.

Unfortunately, there has been a tendency on the part of member states to avoid bringing critical problems to the Security Council, or to do so too late for the council to have any serious influence on their development. It is essential to reverse this trend if the council is to play its role as the primary authority for international peace and security.

I do not believe that it is necessarily wise or

responsible of the council to leave such matters to the judgment of the conflicting parties to the point where the council's irrelevance to some ongoing war becomes a matter of comment by world public opinion.

Adequate working relations between the permanent members of the Security Council are a requirement for the council's effectiveness. Whatever their relations may be outside the United Nations, within the council the permanent members, which have special rights and special responsibilities under the Charter, share a sacred trust that should not go by default owing to their bilateral difficulties.

There is a tendency in the United Nations for governments to act as though the passage of a resolution absolved them from further responsibility for the subject in question. Nothing could be further from the intention of the Charter. In fact, resolutions, particularly those unanimously adopted by the Security Council, should serve as a springboard for governmental support and determination and should motivate their policies outside the United Nations.

In other words, the best resolution in the world will have little practical effect unless governments of member states follow it up with the appropriate support and action.

Very often the secretary-general is allotted the function of following up on the implementation of a resolution. Without the continuing diplomatic and other support of member states, the secretary-general's efforts often have less chance of bearing fruit. In order to avoid the tendency of the Security Council to become involved too late in critical situations, it may well be that the secretary-general should play a more forthright role in bringing potentially dangerous situations to the attention of the council within the general framework of Article 99 of the Charter. In order to carry out effectively the preventive role foreseen for the secretary-general under Article 99, I intend to develop wider and more systematic capacity for fact-finding in potential conflict areas. Such ef-

orts would naturally be undertaken in close coordination with the council.

Moreover, the council itself could devise more swift and responsive procedures for sending good offices missions, military or civilian observers or a United Nations presence to areas of potential conflict. Such measures could inhibit the deterioration of conflict situations and might also be of real assistance to the parties in resolving incipient disputes by peaceful means.

Peacekeeping operations can function properly only with the cooperation of the parties and a clearly defined mandate from the Security Council. They are based on the assumption that the parties, in accepting a United Nations peacekeeping operation, commit themselves to cooperating with it. This commitment is also required by the Charter, under which all concerned have a clear obligation to abide by the decisions of the council.

I recommend that member states, especially the members of the Security Council, should again study urgently the means by which our

'Debate without effective action erodes credibility.'

peacekeeping operations could be strengthened. An increase in their military capacity or authority is only one possibility — a possibility which may well give rise in some circumstances to serious political and other objections.

Another possibility is to underpin the authority of peacekeeping operations by guarantees, including explicit guarantees for collective or individual supportive action.

We should examine with utmost frankness the reasons for the reluctance of parties to some conflicts to resort to the Security Council or to use the machinery of the United Nations. Allegations of partisanship, indecisiveness or incapacity arising from divisions among member states are sometimes invoked to justify this

Co-existing, As Viewed By Zhivkov

By John B. Oakes

SOFIA — "How far can you go in this confrontation started by the Reagan administration against the socialist countries? I keep wondering whether there are any sober-minded people in the United States who have an understanding of what 'thermonuclear' means. What will happen to the planet, to humanity in general?"

This was the way Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, secretary-general of its Communist Party and the Soviet Union's most faithful friend, greeted an American visitor. "I am a passionate, fanatical champion of peaceful co-existence between the socialist and capitalist systems," he said.

President Reagan's "zero option" plan is, for example, "absolutely unacceptable," said Zhivkov. "It omits all mention of the forward-based nuclear forces of America's European allies, Britain and France."

Asked if he did not think that the Soviet Union was at least equally responsible for stepping up the nuclear arms race, Zhivkov demurred vigorously. "Open confrontation was started by the United States in the late '70s and has been particularly intensified by the Reagan administration ever since. The initiative is in fact no longer with us — it's now up to the United States and NATO."

Zhivkov, whose sparse light hair, animated face and briskly informal manner mask his 71 years, looked up from the untouched glass of yogurt on the table in front of him. "I'm optimistic that reason will eventually prevail. There's no other way out."

The Bulgarian press is probably the most virulently anti-American in the Soviet bloc. A recent article describing President Reagan's proposed chemical-warfare budget was headlined, "Gas Chambers for Europe." Agreeing that "sometimes our journalists may run to extremes," Zhivkov added, "We have different ideas about democracy."

Bulgaria is about as politically and economically orthodox a Communist regime as one can find outside the Soviet Union, yet it, too, is not immune to change. Under a plan dubbed the New Economic Mechanism, it has been following the growing pattern in Eastern Europe of greater decentralization of managerial decisions as well as of physical plant.

In the last few years Bulgaria has been transformed from a state whose GNP was 25 percent industrial and 75 percent agricultural to just the reverse, and 70 percent of its farms are now mechanized. Within the Soviet bloc, it is internally one of the most prosperous and externally one of the financially strongest. While every other Soviet-bloc country including the Soviet Union itself had an adverse balance of payments last year, Bulgaria ran a surplus.

It has a manageable foreign debt of \$2.2 billion, little if any unemployment and a steady and reliable market for its industrial and agricultural exports in the Soviet Union and other East European countries, which account for 75 percent of its total trade. It is a major exporter of electronic products to the Soviet bloc — and of trained technicians to the Arab world. The average Bulgarian is better off than the average Russian.

Like the other East European countries, Bulgaria wants to expand trade with the United States. But, unlike the others, Bulgaria is unwilling to submit to congressional requirements for "most-favored-nation" status. Zhivkov said: "When we want to develop relations, we don't tell you what to do about your corporations, your unemployment or your racial discrimination."

"Anyway," he added with a grin, "so far as American priorities are concerned, we're the last button on the shirt." He spoke as if he were not unduly disturbed by the thought.

This is the second of two articles on Bulgaria by the former senior editor of The New York Times.

sidetracking of the council. We should take such matters with the utmost seriousness and ask ourselves what justifications, if any, there are for them and what can be done to restore the council to the position of influence it was given in the Charter.

Let us consider what is perhaps our most formidable international problem — the Middle East. I feel that the Security Council, the only place in the world where all of the parties concerned can sit at the same table, could become a most useful forum for this absolutely essential effort. But if this is to be done, careful consideration will have to be given to what procedures, new if necessary, should be used and what rules should govern the negotiations. I do not believe that a public debate, which could well become rhetorical and confrontational, will be enough.

A related question concerns what are productive and what are counterproductive approaches. A parliamentary debate may generate rhetoric, and sometimes even a touch of acrimony. But negotiations and the resolution of urgent problems require a different approach.

Debate without effective action erodes the credibility of the organization. I feel that if we wish to achieve results, we must make a more careful study of the psychological and political aspects of problems and address ourselves to our work accordingly. It is insufficient to indulge in a course of action that merely tends to strengthen extreme positions.

Finally, let me appeal to all governments to make a serious effort to reinforce the protective and pre-emptive ring of collective security, which should be our common shelter and the most important task of the United Nations. The will to use the machinery of the Charter needs to be consciously strengthened, and all governments must try to look beyond short-term national interests to the great possibilities of a more stable system of collective international security, as well as to the very great perils of failing to develop such a system. For these reasons I would suggest that consideration be given to the usefulness of holding a meeting of the Security Council at the highest possible level, one object of which might be to discuss in depth some of the problems I have questioned.

The Washington Post.

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Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.

General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessey Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-29 56 18, Telex 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Bargains at Sales Of 'Minor Objects'

By Soren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A new era seems about to open in the art market. Pleasing minor objects are once again treated as pleasing minor objects, instead of being drummed up by auction houses, praised to high heaven for qualities they don't have, and offered at prices no one should pay.

That is the object of Sotheby's "fast sales," inaugurated in June 1981, when the recession was already hitting the market. Since then, 28,500 lots have been sold in the course of 58 sales totalling £2,268,000 and leaving only 14 percent of unsold items. This score is all the more remarkable when compared with the difficulties encountered by the more ambitious auctions.

The first "fast sale" of the new season was held Sept. 7-8 at 26 Conduit Street, around the corner from Sotheby's Bond Street facade. It

THE ART MARKET

suggests that for those concerned with the bottom end of the market prospects are not bad. In a single afternoon, 277 lots, of which the most expensive carried an estimate of £250 to £400, brought £17,000 (£29,000). Only 9 percent of the items were unsold.

The contrast between the "fast sales" and the ponderous affairs staged at 34 New Bond Street is startling. For those who were already haunting the auction world in the late '50s it feels as if the wheel of time has been turned back. The thin catalogues with three or four line entries have no illustrations and are inexpensive. It cost 95 pence to buy the 780-item catalog of Sept. 7-8 that included "English ceramics and glass, Art Nouveau, Watches and Clocks, European works of art and bronzes, Miniatures, Jewellery, English and Foreign Silver-Plated and Allied Wares, Objects of Vertu..." There is no advertising other than in English trade journals and London dailies, and no gimmicks. "Cheap and trim" just about describes it.

As I came in, Nicola Redway, who used to take Art Nouveau sales at the now extinct Sotheby's Belgrave, was wielding the hammer. A quick session of fine and not-so-fine pieces of metalwork was being fired at the attendance. A Liberty and Co. pewter bowl described as having been made "after 1903" reproduced the shape of the Eastern Mediterranean bowls of the second millennium B.C., reflecting the early impact of murexology on Western European art. The estimate, £15 to £25, was moderate and the knockdown price, even more so — £8, bringing it to £9 with the 11.5 percent commission charge.

A Hukin and Heath electroplated warming dish "possibly designed by Christopher Dresser" was not a great success and was bought in (that is, went unsold) at £18 against an estimate of £50 to £80. With the help of the name of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, who designed it in 1903, a solitary electroplated teaspoon did a little better at £67. Nevertheless the piece still ended up below the bottom estimate.

This reflects the overall trend of the auction, most objects were knocked down well below the higher estimate, and not infrequently even below the lower one. A pewter vase with molded holly around its sinuous body marked "L. Kann," expected to fetch at least £20, fell at £5. Its typical Art Nouveau feel with the swirling movement of the holly failed to rescue it. Among the rare exceptions to this lack of enthusiasm were objects including in their decoration the sinuous women in long, flowing gowns that have come to be seen as the very symbol of Art Nouveau. A good pewter dish of irregular form with the figure of a young woman in relief somehow melting into the surface of the dish soared to £111 — an almost dizzying 20 percent above the high estimate.

But Art Deco enjoyed no such favor. For some reason, only the very grandest pieces done in that style by the leading designers of the '20s and '30s do well at auction. These sometimes reach prices comparing with those of the 18th-century art. Not so the objects based on their design or actually reflecting the original design of lesser known artists. Whether metalwork or woodwork, they can be among the cheapest items to be had at auction.

Left Cold by a Still-More Look

The sale included a pair of chromium-plated ashtrays or glass holders, designed in the '30s by the Lemaire firm as articulated cylinders, that still look modern half a century later. They left everybody cold at £28 — estimate £60 to £80. Cheapest of all perhaps was a very attractive cigarette box, or rather casket, given its size — 13 centimeters high — and the 18 small compartments revealed by the fall-down front. The bird's eye wall veneer, inlaid with dots and stripes of shagreen and edged with ivory, made it an abstracted-chic object of art well in tune with the Bauhaus style as well as the premodernist experiments of Moholy-Nagy and Mondrian in the '30s. It sold for £28 — far below the £44 low end of its estimate.

Faience produced at the time is hardly more successful. A Royal Doulton "Tango" dinner service of 36 pieces decorated with a Klee-like geometric composition in dark gray and green on the ivory ground was knocked down at only £446. The price, which was four times the mid-range of the modest estimate, was considered stunningly successful.

The low pricing of Art Deco objects not graced by the signature of one or another of the big shots of the period merely confirms the trend of the past season in Paris and London, where it is perhaps more marked. In the next few sales here and there the restrained mood suggested by the auction at the Glenside Hotel at the end of August and by Sotheby's "fast sale" this week, the market should be very different this year.

Speculative sectors artificially kept at peak levels by prodding a few buyers with lots of cash and little understanding of the market mechanisms, such as in Islamic art for example, will be in danger of drastic depression, possibly not in the very short term, but within the next 12 months or so.

In salesrooms, the unambitious auctions such as these "fast sales" are bound to develop. They are cheap for the organizers and cheap for the vendors — who are charged a 10 percent commission inclusive of expenses. Malcolm Barber, the director in charge of the department, runs it with a staff of only 14 — porters included. A brilliant auctioneer who has just the right feel for his audience, Barber may well contribute to stepping up the process.

As for the big ambitious sales, their number is unlikely to decrease, for prestige reasons, whether at Sotheby's or Christie's. But my guess is that failures that did not visibly result in any lowering of estimates and reserves last season, will lead to policy changes in the coming season. Neither Sotheby's, despite its impressive financial strength, nor Christie's, nor any auctioneer for that matter, can continue to bear the cost of high buy-in rates caused by attempts at playing around with prices.

Pol Bury: Moving and Melting

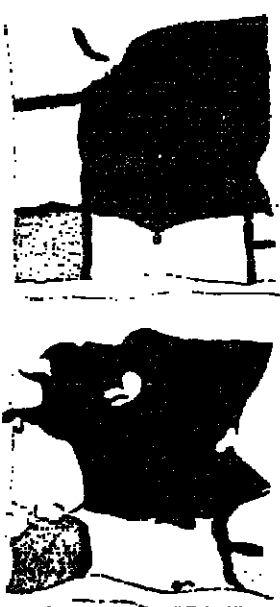
By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pol Bury is internationally known for his sleekly moving sculptures and wiggling fountains, one of which was recently installed in the Guggenheim Museum in New York. The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is currently displaying about 100 of his works — 35 sculptures, 25 drawings, 14 woodcut reliefs, as well as photos and films.

Bury's two technical innovations have been his use of magnets and electric motors in order to set his works in motion. This does not mean that he is the only artist to use them, but he uses them in his own peculiar way. The motor-and-magnet installation works with any surface on which a collection of metal spheres or similar objects have been placed. As the magnet moves slowly under the spheres it causes either imperceptibly slow movement or a sudden, brief movement of one sphere and then another. The displacement often produces a click, which is disquieting because the visitor who has not seen the movement immediately glances at the piece only to find that it is once again almost motionless. He then waits, watching the piece almost suspiciously, until the next movement of an animal would give to some underbrush in which it had heard a twig break.

Heightened Eeriness That he uses such movement in works that have a high technical gloss somehow increases the eeriness and curiously dissociates the appearance of the piece, its invulnerable technicality, from the underlying implication of biological frailty and alertness. Or it dissociates the formal aspect of the work, which is one of technical elegance in which no animal any- thing should intervene, and its content, which is repressed, so to speak, just as the atavistic emotions it suggests can be said to be repressed or dormant.

In doing this Bury has succeeded in introducing movement into



Distorting Mondrian: Two from a Pol Bury sequence.

sculpture not arbitrarily, as is mostly the case, so that one wishes the work would just sit still, but as an original aesthetic dimension with an expressive content of its own.

His work can of course be interpreted in other ways and seen, for instance, as the aesthetic expression of a random character in nature itself. But this, I suspect, is already a rationalization, and Bury himself, borrowing a phrase from Balzac, entitled a collection of his writings on and around art "les horribles mouvements de l'improbabilité."

Bury's father owned a garage, we learn from the booklet and collection of post cards that passes for a catalog, and built cars for his own enjoyment. This may not be all that irrelevant, since a car is in a sense a moving sculpture. Consequently one might perceive Bury's work as being, on a more private level, an aesthetic transposition of his father's semi-professional hobby.

This is interesting because Bury, born in Belgium in 1922, belongs to the second generation of artists of the machine age — the first generation being that of Duchamp, Picabia and (more solemnly) Léger, to mention but three. Duchamp and Picabia, with a good measure of nihilistic derision, were reducing nature, human nature and sexuality in particular (as a hinge between external nature and man's inwardness) to a mechanical model. The automobile engine was presented as a sardonic account of what sex was all about.

Bury, having seen automobiles since early childhood, we must assume, is no longer struck dumb by their apparition, a *machine exotica*, but considers them as a normal part of the landscape. There is no trace of a mystique of the machine in his work and instead of viewing it as the basic model of nature (as though Henry Ford had finally produced what philosophers had sought in vain for five millennia), Bury quite unself-consciously reverses the proposition and turns his machines back toward the imitation of nature.

The exhibition also includes works that are gradual deconstructions of buildings, and other rigid structures such as signs, rulers or Mondrian paintings. Bury calls them *ramollissements*, which means "softenings," but with the sort of implication one has in mind when one talks of "softening of the brain." The Mondrian, for instance, is shown first in its pristine rigidity and then, in nine states of gradual distortion that reduce it to a quivering jelly, as though reflected in a set of fairground mirrors.

In viewing this sort of work one cannot help thinking that the point is slight — Duchamp made it with more bizarre economy in his *métres étalons* — and wondering whether it deserved so much attentive craftsmanship.

Craftsmanship, in any event, is Bury's strong point, and it is impeccable workmanship that makes his sculptures as eloquent and obvious as an abstract idea.

Thriving 'Denne' of Artists

By Rona Dobson
International Herald Tribune

WOMENSWOLD, England — Figures life-size and lifelike stand, sprawl, gesture, prepare for bed, big jockey toy-boxes open to display shock-erotic art within; fragmented reliefs of people in vulnerable, intimate, often ridiculously funny poses hang on the walls alongside large paintings in a vast, mellowed-brick mansion surrounded by acres of ancient trees and flocks of sheep.

The tiny Kent village of Womenswold, a few miles inland from Dover, had watched with some surprise while the estate in its midst, Denne Hill, metamorphosed from dignified decay to exuberant vitality as an art center run by Nicholas Treadwell, a London gallery owner, with the help of resident artists and sculptors.

Treadwell, who once drove a bus around Britain bringing art to the people — a favorite endeavor of the busy '60s — now shepherds a stable of unknowns into the public eye from his gallery. The estate in Kent was a typically adventurous expansion, with the special advantage of proximity to the Channel ports; the Treadwell brand of art has a sizable continental connection.

Inquisitive Sheep

He and a willing gang of artists and helpers worked on the 19th-century house, restored its gracious rooms, shored up shabby parts of the structure, painted the interior and planted the tangled, woody gardens with grass, gladioli and a few sculptures, while inquisitive sheep watched from the fenced-off fields nearby. All that land belongs to the house but it's always been rented out for grazing. Treadwell said, "We have plenty of parkland as it is, and intend to make our own sculpture garden soon, a kind of walled patio, I think, filled with our own objects and figures. But there's more work to do in the house itself, particularly smartening up the outside a bit, now we've cleaned up the inside."

Two years ago, he opened Denne Hill to the public, and strange accents began cropping up in pubs as foreign fans sought him out. Londoners come down for preview parties that can last a weekend. Exhibitions are held throughout the summer in addition to the permanent collection. Every room is filled with contemporary work, iconoclastic, eye-catching, dramatic, erotic.

Treadwell's team of artists range in age from 20 to 61. Albie in an almost aggressive originality, their collective endeavor is christened "Superhumanism." The works carry echoes of many movements — Photorealism, Hyperrealism, Surrealism (without the coyness), inspired infantile fantasy (some imbued with remembered melancholy), allusive, anecdotal, witty, often verging on the pornographic. They aim at impact and immediate interest, and achieve this with flair, talent and, above all, humor.

The fragmented reliefs by Robert Knight, the oldest artist of the clan, show the human body, warts and all; gnarled ladies with painfully real red bites on buttock and breast contrast with sensually painted nude torsos and bodies in tight jeans clasped by detached hands. Harry Holland's paintings, exhibited last year in Brussels, show the body in action, using smeared focus and soft color effects but filled with a subtle sense of urgency, of something odd happening within the frame or just outside it.

Graham Ibbeson makes playful pop sculptures in fiberglass, cloth-capped bulky men with winged shoulders crouching opposite each other, arms spread for flight; a relentlessly ordinary Batman in glasses with cigarette stuck to lip, skinny body clad in ill-fitting superhero costume; twin girls staring and pointing. Jo Bondy's boxes are like Pandora's — anything might lurk within. An innocent-looking cigar box holds a selection of male and female organs wrapped in tobacco leaf; the lids are often tableaux as carefully worked as the innards. Mike Gorman, born and



One of a series of carnival paintings by Mike Gorman.

bred in the English Midlands, has been a member of the Treadwell Art Team for several years, gradually developing his own style of complicated imagery incorporating clown masks and a certain bizarre symbolism. Mandy Havers uses leather to work out strange fantasies in an intricate anatomy of straps and thongs and padded shape, beautifully stitched and worked.

For the most part, Treadwell discovers his artists in unlikely places and professions — among them are a meat market porter, a truck driver, a film extra, an electrician and a farm laborer — and encourages them to make art a career. All are dedicated to figurative, human-scale work that they feel reflects contemporary life and ideas.

"We show at all the international art fairs, and television crews make a beeline for our stand," said Treadwell. "It's the shock value. Germans, Scandinavians, Belgians particularly appreciate and enjoy Superhumanism. When we showed in Paris, even the conservative French seemed to take to us."

Summer Is Hollywood's Best Ever

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial," "Rocky III," "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan," "Poltergeist," "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" and "An Officer and a Gentleman" have won the summer box-office race in the United States.

As the most lucrative summer in the history of the movies drifted to an end, A.D. Murphy, box-office analyst for Variety, estimates that more than \$1.33 billion was pushed through ticket windows during the 15-week period that started Memorial Day weekend. Box-office figures for the first seven months of 1982 are 17 percent above last year.

This does not mean that all of the 39 films released by the major studios during mid-May and mid-August have made money. An astounding 18 percent of the money spent by movie patrons — \$235 million — was earned by a single film, "E.T."

Twentieth Century-Fox, which limped through the summer, had a string of box office failures in "Megaforce," "Author, Author," "Six Pack" and "The Pirate Movie," and only one success, "Young Doctors in Love."

Columbia's "Hanky Panky," Paramount's "Grease II," Orion's Woody Allen film, "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy," and Disney's movie version of a video game, "Tron," were all major disappointments for distributors.

Success in Hollywood is cyclical, and the biggest winning streak this summer belonged to Universal Pictures. From "E.T." and "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" to "Fast Times at Ridgemont High," almost everything the studio touched, including "Conan the Barbarian," turned to box-office gold.

Of the six movies Universal released, audiences rejected only one, the studio's deliberately disgusting monster movie, "The Thing." Whatever kept audiences away from watching the Thing from out-

er space devouring scientists, however, did not keep them from watching a madman slashing teenagers in 3-D in Paramount's "Friday the 13th — Part 3." The success of "Friday the 13th — Part 3" which cost less than \$2 million and has taken in \$30 million, is bound to produce a string of 3-D imitations for U.S. moviegoers next summer.

Paramount, like Universal, had a good summer. Its "Star Trek II" brought in \$76 million, for third place in the box-office derby, behind "E.T." and "Rocky III" \$111 million. Paramount learned a painful lesson from its 1979 "Star Trek" movie — which cost \$42 million to make and about \$10 million to market and yet barely broke even despite grossing nearly \$100 million in tickets in the United States and Canada. "Star Trek II's" budget was a bare \$11 million, so the studio will make a handsome profit.

High revenues for a movie do not necessarily mean high profits. In the first place, theaters keep approximately half the money. Paramount's "An Officer and a Gentleman" has sold \$45 million worth of tickets. Columbia's "Annie" has sold \$52.7 million, but its cost has been estimated at nearly \$30 million. "An Officer and a Gentleman" cost \$7.5 million.

Nor are comparisons even that simple. An advertising campaign can cost \$4 million or \$12 million. A movie that has sat on the shelf for months before being released can have \$6 million tacked on in interest charges. "Annie" is unquestionably a psychological and financial disappointment for Columbia because the studio expected the film to be a blockbuster.

Columbia, however, might not lose money on it. A considerable amount of "Annie's" cost was laid off through an investment partnership and a pay-cable sale. Merchandising of such "Annie" items as dolls and animal crackers will also bring Columbia millions.

The biggest individual winner, of course, was the director Steven Spielberg, who masterminded and

produced "Poltergeist" and whose "E.T." will be a cottage industry for years.

Despite the success of two MGM/UA movies — "Rocky III" and the ghost story "Poltergeist," at \$65.7 million — the studio's financial position is still shaky. All the profits of "Rocky III" and "Poltergeist" will just pay a year's interest on MGM/UA's debt of more than \$500 million.

At Warner Bros., whose parent company made more than twice as much money last year from its Atari video games and computers than from its studio, Clint Eastwood's "Firefox" earned \$45 million, but "The World According to Garp" is at a disappointing \$23 million.

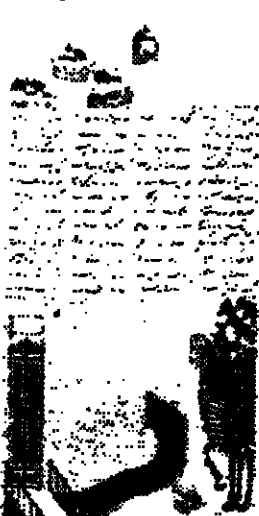
Perhaps the biggest surprise is the success of "An Officer and a Gentleman." Hollywood wisdom says that a "soft" movie without obvious exploitation elements should not be released during the summer. But the making-of-a-man love story of a naval air cadet starring Richard Gere has received immensely positive audience word-of-mouth.

Released less than a month ago, "An Officer and a Gentleman" is in seventh place. It will probably pass "Poltergeist"; "The Best Little Whorehouse," at \$60.7 million; "Annie" and "Conan" at \$50 million, and end up the year in fourth place among the summer movies. Other surprises are the immensity of "E.T." success and the fact that "Rocky III" will do what no sequel has accomplished — surpass an immensely successful predecessor. There was also an unexpected little flurry in sword-and-sorcery films. In addition to "Conan," "Sword and the Sorcerer" earned more than \$35 million.

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It Takes One to Tango

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Maybe it used to take two to tango, but one does very nicely in the course of "5 Tangos," newly added to the repertoire of Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Hans van Manen first devised this 30-minute dance suite in tango rhythms for the Dutch National Ballet in 1977. He has restaged it for the British company, which premiered it before leaving on their 10-week Pacific tour.

A certain soft-centered character may partly be due to the musical arrangement, for conventional orchestra, of tangos composed by the Argentine-born Astor Piazzolla, whose music first attracted van Manen. They were written for an instrumental ensemble prominently featuring the bandoneon, a South American keyed accordion, and its typically pungent flavor is lost in the version played at the Sadler's Wells Theater to comply with musicians' union restrictions against taped music for dance.

As it is, the 14 dancers swirled and dipped in disciplined style with classical steps, sleekly dressed all in black with flashes of red in the women's full skirts, against the stylized city skyline of Jean-Paul Vroom's designs. They were led by David Aschmoel, whose tango for one was sinuous and assertive, and June Highwood, seen with six male partners in a somewhat cabaret-style number. Some episodes are surprisingly somber, the music drawing on folk origins.

The tango ballet should help to diversify the company's repertoire more successfully than Kenneth MacMillan's "Quartet," another suite of plotless dances to conduct by Barry Wordsworth's orchestral

version of Verdi's only string quartet. Each movement a separate dance conception brought together only at the end, but the work fails to build a consistent or cumulative character on the first-movement duet, which MacMillan earlier created as a self-contained item for Elisabeth Terabust and Peter Schaufuss.

By coincidence Terabust and Schaufuss were to be seen a few nights previously dancing this more flamboyant version of the MacMillan duet at Royal Festival Hall during the London debut of Alerballetto, a modest but attractive Italian company based at Reggio Emilia, where it was formed five years ago and is now directed by Amedeo Amodio. Though one or two works were thought overambitious, they have a well assorted repertoire.

For London it included George Balanchine's "Allegro Brillante," led by Terabust and Schaufuss in zesty style, and the memorably vivid "Mythical Hunters," by Glen Tetley. Created for Israel's BatSheva company nearly 20 years ago, Tetley's modern-dance cycle of life and rebirth in mythological ritual, to music by Oedon Partos, was danced by a strong ensemble with a fine central performance by Isabel Seabra.

Amodio himself was responsible for a wacky-looking version of "Aurora's Wedding," which put the dancers into stylized rehearsal gear to perform a suite from "The Sleeping Beauty" as if they were trying Petipa's dances on for size. Some were given straight; some were surprisingly changed, as in a multiple Bluebirds number, but these were never overdone.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11-12, 1982

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

IMF Meeting May Have Shown That Form Can Define Content

TORONTO — An annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, with 10,000 financial officials, bankers, bureaucrats and journalists from more than a hundred countries, is like a great blob. Yet such assemblies as the one that ended Thursday in Toronto sometimes mysteriously bear fruit.

Japan's minister of finance, Michio Watanabe, brought the wisdom of the East to explain this mystery. "I would like to close," he told his fellow delegates, "with my favorite expression in Oriental philosophy: 'What is emptiness, that is form.' As 'emptiness' also means 'sky' in Japanese, it symbolizes what is infinite and intangible, such as the heart. 'The other hand,' he continued, 'as 'form' means 'color' in Japanese, it symbolizes what is finite and visible, such as human behavior. Thus the literal translation of the phrase would simply be 'Sky is color.' In other words, it can be interpreted as: The heart, which extends infinitely within ourselves, can only be expressed through our daily visible behavior."

Mr. Sprinkel was talking about the U.S. desire to "put a burr under the saddle" of other countries.

This year's meeting of the world's money men partly succeeded in transforming the infinite and intangible into the finite and visible.

At the start of the meetings a week ago, there was a vague apprehension of the abyss into which the world's monetary system might fall. During the session, ministers and bankers walked up to that abyss, took a good look and decided not only that it was horrible but also that they should move promptly to reconcile their differences over what needs to be done to keep nations and the world from sliding into the pit.

In the beginning the United States had been portrayed as Scrooge-like in its response to proposals for rescuing countries endangered by debt. The United States, in turn, portrayed others as profligates who thought they could solve problems by throwing money at them — so much money as to aggravate inflation.

By the time it was over, however, Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs and the principal U.S. negotiator here, was saying that the differences between nations had been markedly narrowed. He spoke of common "understanding and sympathy" for the plight of the debt-plagued and fearful Third World, while stressing that nations seeking financial help had to "get their budgets under control" and to "get their exports up" or no rescue would come.

The gap between views on the need for increased IMF quotas — the fund's lending capital — had also narrowed. In the beginning, Washington seemed to want an insignificant increase above the fund's present total of \$65.9 billion, while other countries were calling for increases ranging from 100 percent to 250 percent. Although no resolution of that issue was reached in Toronto, Mr. Sprinkel indicated that other countries have been moving down and the United States moving up, although he refused to put a number on what the United States might settle for.

"Show Me"

The United States has not entirely dropped its "I'm from Missouri, show me" stance, Mr. Sprinkel happens to be from Missouri. In the final stages at Toronto, though, the United States was trying to demonstrate that it was providing leadership rather than dragging its feet. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan early declared that the United States had won the support of the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, for its proposal of a special emergency fund to rescue countries on the brink of default.

As the days wore on, more and more countries moved to support such an emergency borrowing arrangement. Its size and working rules remain ill-defined. Mr. Sprinkel said the United States had been giving others more details about its plan, but he refused to disclose them to the press.

The Americans were criticized at Toronto for not coming forward in the first place with a coherent plan that would inspire confidence that the United States was determined to tackle the debt-default problem forthrightly.

By the end of the conference, however, Mr. Sprinkel was talking about the U.S. desire to "put a burr under the saddle" of other countries to speed up the process of strengthening the monetary system against the danger of collapse.

"Our policies to cope with the fundamental problems facing the world economy may prove unpopular," said Japan's philosophical Mr. Watanabe. "However, if we persuade people by demonstrating our ideas with action and a sincere heart, I am confident that our policies will be understood and will bear invaluable fruit."

The New York Times

China Beginning To Play Oil Card

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chain-smoking his pungent Chungwa cigarettes, China's deputy prime minister, Kang Shuen, arrived here in June 1979 with a startling message for the U.S. government.

In meetings in Washington, New York, Dallas and Houston, Mr. Kang, then in charge of energy and economic planning for Beijing, told the United States that China would spare no effort to explore for oil in coming years. He also said China wanted American business to join in the adventure and reap some of the rewards.

But while Mr. Kang commanded respect — he was, after all, the man who developed China's largest oil field, at Tachung — some of his American interlocutors greeted his promises with the skepticism.

Now, more than three years after those meetings with U.S. government officials and oil executives, the skepticism has been replaced by a cautious optimism.

China National Offshore Oil Corp. has begun to let contracts for the exploration and development of China's continental shelf, which many oil executives believe represents the largest area of untapped offshore oil reserves in the world. Forty-six companies, half of them American, have already spent \$200 million on seismic surveys, and all but six of them are bidding on parcels totaling 100,000 square miles (260,000 square kilometers) being offered in the South China Sea.

Two French companies — Elf and Total — have already signed agreements covering leases in the Gulf of Bohai, near Beijing. And Japanese National Oil Co. concluded a joint exploration and development agreement last May with the Chinese government, also covering leases in the Gulf of Bohai.

The most hopeful American officials envisage oil supply bases on the order of Morgan City, Louisiana, or Aberdeen, Scotland, up and down the South China coast. In three or four years, they believe, there could be as many as 30,000 Americans living and working in such coastal enclaves. Other analysts are more cautious, noting that

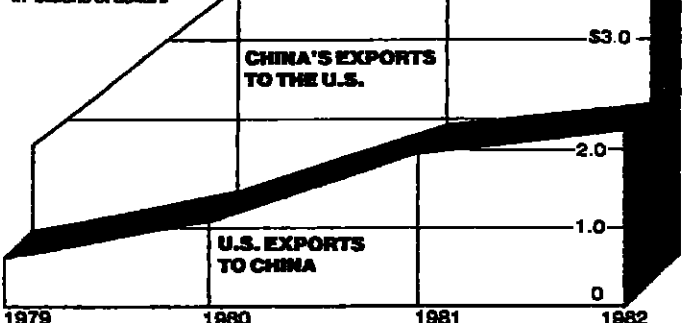
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



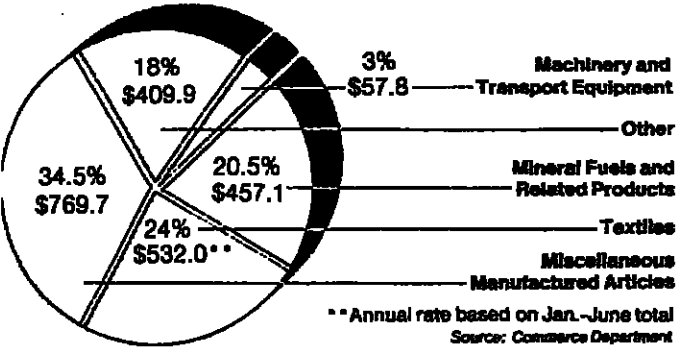
An oil worker in northern China.

China Stakes Out U.S. Market

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Annual rate based on Jan.-June total. Source: Commerce Department. The New York Times

Prices on Wall Street Lower As Profit-Taking Continues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell across a broad front Friday as profit takers cashed in on record-shattering gains made in recent weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped more than 12 points during the afternoon but eased off its lows late in the day to close down 5.71 points at 906.82.

Declines led advances by a 10-to-4 margin, and volume slipped to 71.1 million shares from 75.1 million Thursday.

Analysts said the market was continuing to consolidate the gains it made in the historic rally that began in mid-August. They said profit-taking at this time was normal.

"The market's action this week suggests that a retrenchment to \$90 level in the Dow is likely shortly," said Serge Enni, vice president of Edward A. Viner & Co.

But he noted that this pullback could be short-lived with the Dow rising to 950-980 level by year-end if interest rates continue their recent declines and that the economy starts improving.

Some analysts were disappointed by the Labor Department's report August producer prices rose 0.6 percent, the same as in July. The increase was larger than expected, according to one report from the investment community.

On the NYSE floor, Federal National Mortgage was by far the volume leader, rising 1/4 to 12 1/2 on turnover of 7,987,400 shares. A block of 6,290,700 Fannie Mae stock August producer prices rose 0.6 percent, the same as in July. The increase was larger than expected, according to one report from the investment community.

Profit-taking centered on energy, technology and other secondary issues that recorded price run-ups earlier in the week.

Losers included Prime down 3/4 to 26, Honeywell 1/2 to 80 1/2, Data General 1/4 to 27, Digital Equip-

ment 1 to 83 1/2, Kerr-McGee 1 1/2 to 29 1/2, and Standard Oil of California 3/4 to 30 1/2 and Superior Oil 1-3/8.

Bendix fell 2 1/2 to 58 1/2 after a late opening. The company is fighting off a \$75 a share takeover bid from both Martin Marietta and United Technologies.

Martin Marietta rose 1 1/2 to 37 1/2, while United Technologies slipped 3/4 to 43 1/2.

London Shares Weaken

Reuters reported that stock prices dropped sharply in London Fri-

day, though dealers said selling pressure was light. The Financial Times index was off 16.1 at 574.6.

A pessimistic statement from Thorn EM1 at its annual meeting and poor results from second line companies helped push prices lower in a thin market. Thorn lost 50 pence to 398. General Electric Co., which told its annual meeting trading conditions continue to be difficult, fell 23 pence to 1,145. Plessey, firm recently in line with other defense stocks, lost 18 pence to 550 on profit-taking.

Marietta Bid Advances In Three-Way Battle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Martin Marietta Corp. said Friday that it has received tenders for enough shares to win control of Bendix Corp.

Bendix fought back in court, however, and promised to press its counterbid in the complex takeover battle, which pits Bendix against both Marietta and United Technologies Corp. As expected, directors of Bendix Friday rejected United Technologies' \$1.5-billion offer, calling it "grossly inadequate."

In another development, Michigan's securities office issued an order blocking the two bids for Bendix in that state. A U.S. judge in Detroit later denied requests from both Marietta and United for an order overturning the Michigan action. The state agency charged that the two companies, which have agreed to divide Bendix between each other if either wins, had among other things, omitted to "state material facts" in connection with their offers.

State statutes have often been used to block takeover bids, but typically they have proved to serve as only delaying tactics since federal judges have often ruled that federal laws take precedence over state laws in such matters.

Marietta, which is offering \$1.5 billion in cash and securities for Bendix, announced that 63.5 percent of Bendix shares had been submitted by Thursday at midnight. That was the deadline for Bendix shareholders to tender their holdings in order to be assured of receiving cash for at least part of their shares. The holders are allowed to withdraw any shares tendered to Marietta until Sept. 21.

The total of 14.5 million Bendix shares tendered was 2.6 million more than Marietta has offered to buy for \$75 apiece in cash. Marietta has proposed to acquire the balance of Bendix's 23.7 million shares by swapping securities valued at \$55 a share.

"They came up with more shares than expected," said Alan Bensauli, an analyst at the investment firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York. "Bendix is fighting for its life."

"Golden Parachutes"

Earlier, Robert J. Cole of The New York Times reported from New York:

In a sign that some Wall Street analysts viewed as weakness, Bendix disclosed Thursday that it had given its board chairman, William M. Agee, and 15 other officers at least \$16 million in salary and other conditional benefits to be awarded if United Technologies succeeds in its bid for Bendix.

Bendix said the so-called golden parachutes, granted on Tuesday, the same day United made its offer, would give the 44-year-old board chairman guaranteed protection against dismissal or loss of status for the next five years.

The takeover battle was precipitated by Bendix last month when it made its surprise \$1.5-billion takeover bid for Marietta, a leading aerospace concern. Marietta quickly retaliated with a \$1.5-billion offer to take over Bendix, a company with significant interests in automotive parts, electronics, heavy duty equipment and aerospace.

Last Tuesday, however, United said it had joined with Marietta and that both would pursue Bendix and divide up the company if either won.

Fed Reports U.S. M-1 Up \$900 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, increased \$900 million in the week ended Sept. 7, the New York Federal Reserve Bank Friday.

The figure was in line with a majority of forecasts, which had called for an increase ranging from \$500 million to \$1 billion.

The Fed also revised the previous week's figure downward by \$100 million to an increase of \$1.4 billion.

A joint congressional subcommittee Friday said that money supply growth of between zero and 3 percent "is the proper policy for the Federal Reserve to pursue now."

It added that a "steady as she goes" policy is the proper one to pursue after the range of zero to 3 percent is reached.

Money growth currently is slightly above the Fed's target for the basic measure of the money supply, M-1, of 2 1/2 percent to 3 percent.

Rapid money supply growth in September is expected, with most attention focused on data for the week ended Wednesday, as reported by the Fed next Friday.

The forecasts are for increases of from \$3 billion to \$10 billion, but as one dealer said, "an increase of more than \$3 or \$4 billion has to hurt the market, no matter how widely forecast."

Analysts said the Fed appears to be avoiding open market operations that could drain reserves from the banking system.

Outlook for U.S. Steel Firms Seems Gloomy

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the steel industry failed to negotiate a new contract with the United Steelworkers of America in July, some steel executives warned of dire consequences. But rather than the huge layoffs or plant closings that some predicted, the steel industry continues to bleed slowly.

"Every major domestic steel company is expected to lose money this year, and shipments next year are expected to be mediocre. With the industry in a slump, management seems prepared to hold out for a contract settlement that it finds entirely satisfactory. Analysts are saying that such a bargaining stance could result in a strike in 1983 for the first time since 1959."

Things still look very bad," said Richard M. Smith, vice chairman of Bethlehem Steel, the second-largest U.S. steelmaker. "We do not see much of an upturn for the balance of this year."

Charles Bradford, an industry analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, added: "Some of these companies that made money in the second quarter won't be able to say that in the third."

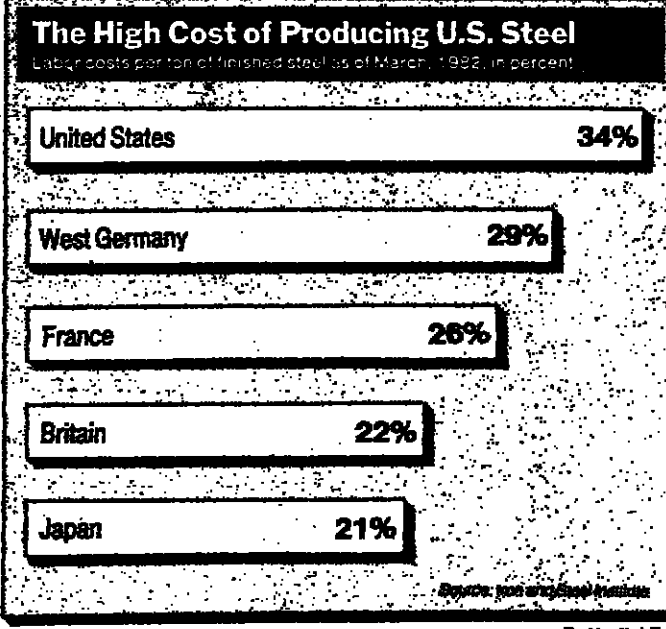
As for next year, earnings could be hurt further by a strike. Customers generally buy steel in anticipation of a strike, but once a contract is signed, orders dive while customers work through their inventories.

"Typically, the buildup in inventories does not make up for the dry period, and steel companies do badly," Mr. Bradford said.

The steelworkers might have been lured back to the negotiating table if the aluminum industry had agreed to concessions in its contract talks last week. But the aluminum industry also failed to convince its unions to agree to concessions. Aluminum workers are represented by the United Steelworkers and the Aluminum, Brick and Clayworkers International Union.

While there is still some hope of signing a steel industry contract before the present one expires next August, the negotiations in July demonstrated that steelworkers and management have very different ideas of what will cure the industry's ills.

"Here they are losing \$50 to \$90 a ton, at a time of ultimate crisis, and they failed to work out savings with the union that are extremely needed," said Peter Marcus, an analyst with Paine, Webber, Mitchell & Co.



The steelworkers rejected a proposal in July that would have saved the industry an estimated \$6 billion over three years and would have preserved 6,700 jobs by the third year. Management spurned a counterproposal that would have saved the industry \$2 billion during the same period and would have saved 2,500 jobs in the third year. By comparison, more than 130,000 steelworkers have been laid off or put on a short workweek — about a third of the industry's work force.

Management, according to analysts, has spent most of its energy battling imports as the industry's No. 1 problem. It has now switched its attention to wages. But because of the yearlong focus on imports and the recession, steel

executives have a credibility problem with the union.

In addition, many steelworkers still feel betrayed by executives who have spent money to make acquisitions outside the industry rather than to modernize mills. For years, labor heard steel executives argue that if imports were curbed, the industry could spend money on improving its plants.

United States Steel Corp.'s acquisition of Marathon Oil Co. has dismayed that lament as a bargaining point.

"I think labor may feel that even if it gives concessions, they won't have that big an impact on saving jobs in the near term, and I guess they have a good point there," said Walter Carter, director of steel services for Data Resources Inc., an economic consulting firm.

A strike in 1983 could turn a mediocre year into a disaster for the steel industry, analysts said. Not only would the steel companies lose sales but imports would rise to fill the gap.

It was after the 116-day strike in 1959 that imports began to take an increasing share of the market. In the three years preceding the 1959 strike, imports stood at little more than 1 million tons a year.

The influx of imports, analysts said, will probably not be relieved even if the industry accepts an agreement worked out by the Commerce Department to limit imports from the European Community.

however, which are about half the amount due this year, bankers and government officials said. The country is roughly \$2 billion in arrears already on debt payments, they said.

Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said at a news conference in Toronto Thursday that the Argentine economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, began proceedings at the fund's annual meeting for an IMF standby loan to help it meet its debt payments.

He did not divulge how much money Argentina wants, but news

reports here said it was \$1.2 billion.

According to reports in Buenos Aires, Mr. de Larosiere agreed to dispatch an IMF team to Buenos Aires to negotiate a loan agreement, which would most likely include such debt-tightening conditions as budget cuts to reduce the deficit and inflation and new currency devaluations to stimulate exports and limit imports.

Repayment of the debt is hindered by political divisions, by a growing amount of smuggling stimulated by exchange controls and by legal and financial obstacles resulting from the British government's continuing freeze on \$1.2 billion in Argentine funds in British banks, a legacy of Argentina's recent war with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

The public foreign debt is almost \$25 billion, and the rest is private. Reserves, meanwhile, are \$3.5 billion. The central bank predicts a trade surplus this year of more than \$3 billion, but bankers doubt the figure will be that large because farmers are holding back grain and beef in expectation of another devaluation that would increase the peso earnings from sales abroad.

Mr. de Larosiere said part of the requirements for granting an emergency IMF loan might include a settlement of the British-Argentine financial issues. In retaliation for the British freeze, the Argentines have kept British assets frozen here and have refused to repay what they owe British banks. This amount, which has not been disclosed by the British or the Argentines, is part of the overall \$12 billion that must be paid by Argentina this year.

Loans Rolled Over

International bankers, caught in the middle, have been rolling over Argentina's debt since April. The extensions, however, are usually just for 90 days. The banks have refused to agree to both the longer-term refinancing that has been sought by Argentina or new loans until the financial issues with Britain are settled.

The Reagan administration has quietly stepped into the breach. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and his staff shuttled between the British and Argentine delegations at the IMF meeting, according to foreign diplomats stationed here and Argentine officials.

U.S. banks, which hold a significant share of the debt, are supporting the administration's pressure.

Bolivia Fails to Make \$10-Million Payment

Reuters

NEW YORK — Bank of America said Friday that it has been informed by the central bank of Bolivia that a payment scheduled under the refinancing agreement with Bolivia's creditor banks could not be made on time.

A Bank of America spokesman said from San Francisco in response to a question that the payment was for about \$10 million. He added that the central bank has delays in the receipt of certain export proceeds had disrupted the dollar cash flow of the country.

The spokesman reported that the central bank also said that complying with the terms of the refinancing agreement remains a priority of Bolivia and that it will remedy the situation as soon as possible.

In Caracas, Venezuela, banking sources said the Bolivian central bank sent a note to the participating banks requesting a 20-day grace period and saying that the payment would be made within that time.

The payment was due Thursday under a \$450-million foreign debt refinancing agreement between Bolivia and an international consortium of 128 banks that was signed in April 1981. The Bank of America spokesman said he believed that this is the first time Bolivia has failed to make a payment under the agreement.

Gold Markets

Sept. 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	407.50	407.50	34.75
London (12.5 ton)	407.50	407.50	34.75
Zurich	407.50	407.50	34.75
New York	407.50	407.50	34.75
Official (London)	407.50	407.50	34.75
London (12.5 ton)	407.50	407.50	34.75
Zurich	407.50	407.50	34.75
New York	407.50	407.50	34.75
Official (London)	407.50	407.50	34.75

Gold 446.50-447.50

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02.51 - Telex 28.305

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 10, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
American	2.325	4.1	10.225	34.75	64.5	8.75	5.75	3.75	5.75
London	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
Paris	1.715	4.1	10.225	34.75	64.5	8.75	5.75	3.75	5.75
Frankfurt	2.325	4.1	10.225	34.75	64.5	8.75	5.75	3.75	5.75
London (12.5 ton)	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
Zurich	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
New York	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
Official (London)	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
London (12.5 ton)	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
Zurich	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
New York	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50
Official (London)	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50	407.50

Source: Reuters. 1.2548 Irish L.

(a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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See Notes on Practices, 12 Minutes, estimated cash value of stock or stock option date.

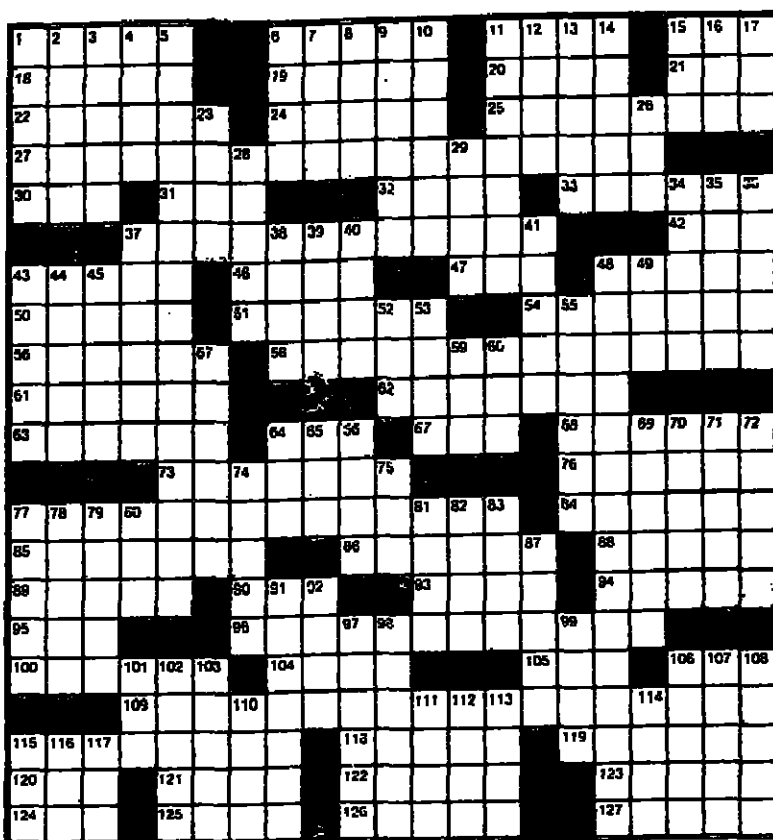
1-Ex-Dividend or no Rights 1-Ex-Dividend and notes in Notes to full.

Call-Called, wa-When distributed, w-When issued, w-When overpaid,

International Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Katharine the Great By Barbara Lunder Gillis



ACROSS
1 Martha or Randolph of films
6 Life raft
11 Gasconade
15 Set
18 Pentateuch
19 Fortified Portuguese city
20 Berra
21 Windmill sail
22 Symbol
24 Mariner's direction
25 Worried
27 The high cost of leaving
30 Witicism
31 Number of Disney Dalmatians
32 Capital of Okinawa
33 Original form of a word
37 Early bloomer
42 Gardner
43 City on the Visula
46 Danube feeder
47 Shoshone
48 Companion of true
50 Violin for a virtuoso
51 Swift specialty
52 People of Ghana
56 Architectural disk
58 Leading lady
61 Kind of punch
62 Become a liar
63 Bone's basis
64 White House name

ACROSS

67 Jeanne or Cécile: Abbr.
68 Angled structure
73 Where to spend naira
76 Mining tool
77 Tough old bird
84 ... (baseball play)
85 "The gang's all in"
86 Greek poet
88 ... di Bassetto (G.B.S. pen name)
89 Nastier
90 Sea chaser
93 Cry at Pan's parties
94 Chancel item
95 Gabor
96 Over sparkling water
100 "Bicycle Thieves" director
104 Old Irish capital
105 V.R. connection
106 Stout
109 July
110 Elopement
115 Eden leaser
118 Last
119 Petty officer
120 Lemon
121 Sight on Oxford Street
122 Did roadwork
123 Expunge
124 Seashy place
125 Pintail duck
126 Rhonchan name
127 Roman name

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DOWN
1 What inspired Watt
2 Dance band
3 Sphere
4 Farfetched
5 Cool cat
6 Ornament
7 Sight at Comto
8 City in the Ukraine
9 Lannour's apparel
10 Sturdy
11 From memory
12 Gad
13 Correspond
14 Colossus
15 Yak
16 Ma that says "maa"
17 Began

DOWN

23 Anchor
26 Rodeoism
28 Conclusion
29 Mao associate
34 Havana casualty: 1888
35 She had a Hobby
36 Lowest point
37 Change significantly
38 Part of a palindrome
39 Org.
40 Forbidding
41 "Crazy Jane" poet
42 Forbidden
44 Straws in the wind

DOWN

45 Brings down the house
48 Antony's flame
49 Bolger
52 Joplin: creation
53 Seth's son
55 Dress style
57 Moss
58 Subtle
59 Polo Grounds
60 Sulla, to Marcius
64 Type of room, for short
65 Acapulco gold
66 Almost
69 Narrated anew
70 Estranged
71 Windfall

DOWN

72 Witch of —
74 José or Buddy
75 Vignola
77 Blathered
78 Oil source
79 Earthenware jars
80 Hagard's
81 Worm
82 Cuckoo
83 Eight bells
87 Type of magazine
91 Raid site: 1976
92 Actor Richard
97 Lowest decks
98 Secular
99 Examination: Comb. form

DOWN

101 Doctrine
102 Cods' kin
103 Relevancy
106 Capital of Jordan
107 Hire
108 Pelagic predators
110 Extreme
111 Counterclockwise
112 Dyer's device
113 Radio's "Vic and..."
114 Subject of Katz's "Days of Wrath"
115 Cutting tool
116 Pair
117 Sdr

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C F		HIGH	LOW	C F	
ALBANY	23	17	63	CLOUDY	LOS ANGELES	82	69	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	28	22	72	Overcast	MADRID	82	69	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	24	19	66	Cloudy	MILAN	79	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	24	75	Fair	MEXICO CITY	79	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	24	75	Fair	MIAMI	82	77	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	15	9	47	Overcast	MANILA	28	25	62
BANGKOK	82	24	75	Rain	MONTREAL	22	72	52
BEIRUT	-	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	16	10	50
BELGRADE	27	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	71	54	75
BERLIN	24	19	66	Fair	NAIROBI	71	70	68
BOSTON	28	22	72	Fair	NAUASU	32	27	62
BRUSSELS	28	22	72	Fair	NEW DELHI	30	26	79
BUCHAREST	24	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	79	64	Fair
BUDAPEST	28	22	72	Fair	NICE	84	20	68
BUEENOS AIRES	19	66	13	Showers	OSLO	18	64	10
CAIRO	28	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	12
CAPE TOWN	18	64	14	Showers	PRAGUE	18	64	60
CASABLANCA	28	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	72	9
CHICAGO	28	19	66	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	10	59	4
COPENHAGEN	20	68	5	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	72	72	12
COSTA DEL SOL	29	19	66	Overcast	ROME	61	41	64
DAMASCUS	37	26	68	Fair	SAO PAULO	72	72	12
DUBLIN	29	24	75	Rain	SEATTLE	71	18	61
EDINBURGH	18	64	11	Rain	SHANGHAI	21	71	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	86	14	Fair	SINGAPORE	80	24	75
FRANKFURT	28	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20	68	5
GENEVA	17	23	11	Rain	SYDNEY	16	10	50
HARARE	17	63	10	Fair	TAIPEI	61	41	64
HELSEINKI	24	4	39	Fair	TEHLAVI	30	26	68
HONG KONG	24	22	72	Fair	TOKYO	29	84	20
HOUSTON	33	91	24	Rain	TUNIS	30	86	17
ISTANBUL	36	16	64	Fair	VENICE	30	86	17
JERUSALEM	28	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	22	66	34
LAS PALMAS	26	79	20	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	57
LIMA	20	68	13	Rain	WARSAW	20	68	7
LISBON	28	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	80	88	64
LONDON	22	11	52	Fair	ZURICH	22	71	52

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

SASSAFRAS, CYPRESS & INDIGO

By Ntozake Shange. 225 pp. \$10.95. St. Martin's, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Doris Grumbach

"COLORED" Hilda Effanie has three daughters with husband Alfred: Sassafra, Cypress and Indigo. They live in Charleston, South Carolina. Indigo is a mad little "girl-child," just turned 12 and silent except with her dolls, to whom she talks and who talk to her. She has too much "South in her"; she believes in the magic of her beloved Aunt Haydee the midwife; she thinks her dolls are alive and talking to her as she talks to them; briefly, she becomes a member of a motorcycle gang. Her older sister Sassafra is, like her mother, a skilled artisan in weaving and making hangings, a free spirit who gravitates to the West Coast, forms a faithful alliance with a no-nonsense, well-loved Mitch and becomes a deeply believing member of the spiritual New World Collective. And Cypress, a trained dancer, goes to New York, loves both men and women, experiences black, exciting, violent New York City, and dreams of black women's liberation, for herself, her mother, her ancestors.

Shange is the author of the successful play, "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Out" (1975), a moving work full of black poetry and genuine evocation of black experience. In 1978 she published a volume of poetry, with some prose, called "Nappy Edges," a book dedicated to the same three sisters whose names form the title of this, her first novel. The play and the poetry might have prepared us for the beauty and force of "Sassafra, Cypress & Indigo." Shange is primarily a poet, with a blood-red sympathy for and love of her people, their folk as well as their sophisticated ways, their innocent, loving goodness as much as their lack of immunity to powerful evil. She is a mistress of the color, shape and ringing, accurate imagery of their thought and their speech.

But her voice in this novel is entirely her own, an original, spare and primary-colored sound that will remind readers of Jean Toomer's "Cane." In "Nappy Edges" she wrote:

"We, as a people, or as a literary cult, or a literary culture have not demanded singularity from our writers. We could all sound the same. Come from the same region. Be the same gender. Born the same year. And though none of the above is true, a black writer can get away with abscond and covet for him or herself the richness of his or her person long before a black musician or singer could."

Unique Lyric Singer

This is not true of Shange, nor is it any longer true, it seems to me, of the rising generation of important black novelists and poets. Shange is a unique lyric singer whose voice is very seldom high-pitched or raucous; always it is modulated into a poetic, orchestrated sound that is not so much characteristic of fiction as it is the vocal quality of poetry. Into her narrative potpourri she tosses all the graphic elements of Southern black life: wonderful recipes (or so they seem to me, a noncook), spells and potions (how to rid oneself of the scent of evil), prescriptions (how to care for open wounds when they hurt), letters (from Mama to her beloved but straying and erring daughters, full of calm reason and unceremonious love, always advising accommodation to the hostility and blindness of the white world), Mama says to the picture of her dead husband at the end: "You know, Al, I did the best I could, but I don't think they want what we wanted." They are once again together at home: Sassafra to bear Mitch's child; Indigo, taking the dead Aunt Haydee's place, to deliver the child; Cypress to massage her birthing sister. And of course, Mama is there.

Shange's gift lies in her ability to convey the texture of both simple and

sophisticated life, in a kind of shorthand, laced with uncommonly appropriate imagery. Here Indigo visits Uncle John and his dog, Yoki:

"In between two lone railroad cars was Uncle John's wagon. Sequestered from ill-wishers & the wind, there he was chatting away with the air, the cars . . . Sometimes men of Color disappear into the beauty of the light, especially toward day's end. It's like clouds take on color & get down on the ground & talk to you, or the stars jump in some black man's body & shine all over you. Uncle John was looking like that to Indigo's mind, just brushing away, leaving Yoki's coat glimmering like dusk."

At the same time she can turn her hand to vivid urban prose. Cypress misses her lover, the wealthy jazz musician, Leroy:

"Leroy had mediated her relationship with the City of New York. She couldn't stand it when he was gone. His horns and his arms had offered her horizons where she was free to see what she chose, feel what she had to, be what she dreamed. Now she was constrained by cement, noise, thousands of people she'd never had to take seriously. Whole blocks of black people without tires. Dance studios that looked into other dance studios. Or vacant lots crammed with tires, garbage, used strollers, broken bottles, and stretch. Leroy alone shielded her from this. Now her landscape had no natural elements. In California, one was cognizant of the planet; that earth and sea were forces to contend with. New York without Leroy was bereft of any humility, dwarfing the sun, violating the waters, crowding nature into a yard called Central Park."

Whatever Shange turns her hand to she does well, even to poems and recipes. A white reader feels the exhilarating shock of discovery at being permitted entry into this world she couldn't have known; a black reader must experience a most satisfying shock of recognition at encountering Shange's poetic-real world. The list of the new generation of fine black writers is long: Clarence Major, James Alan McPherson, Toni Cade Bambara, Alice Walker, David Bradley, Charles Johnson, many more. Place Ntozake Shange's name high on that list, and celebrate her appearance by reading her remarkable book.

Doris Grumbach, whose most recent novel is "The Missing Person," is at work on a critical biography of Willa Cather. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Episcopal Church Drops Lowell, Adds Auden to Hymnal

The Associated Press
NEW ORLEANS — Nineteenth-century poet James Russell Lowell is out, and modern poet W.H. Auden is in the reshuffled contents of a new hymnbook for the 7,578 congregations of the Episcopal Church.

At the church's General Convention, the House of Deputies, the convention's lay-clergy branch, gave approval to a new collection to replace the 1940 hymnal.

In much-argued refinements late Wednesday, Lowell's lyrics for "Once to Every Man and Nation" in old hymnal were voted out of the new book. But Auden's poem, "He is the Way," was voted for inclusion among 262 new texts for the revised hymnal, to retain 347 of 600 numbers in the old book.

Earlier, the House of Bishops, the other house of the church's legislature, had authorized the new hymnal, in preparation for a decade.

PEANUTS



WHEN IT'S WINTER, YOU CAN STAY IN THE HOUSE



IN THE SPRING AND THE SUMMER YOU CAN JUST LIE AROUND



BUT FALL IS DIFFERENT..



IN THE FALL YOU HAVE TO KEEP MOVING..

B.C.



A FRIEND IN NEED...

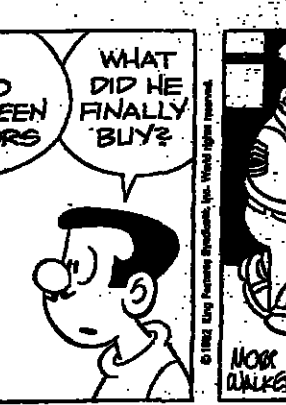
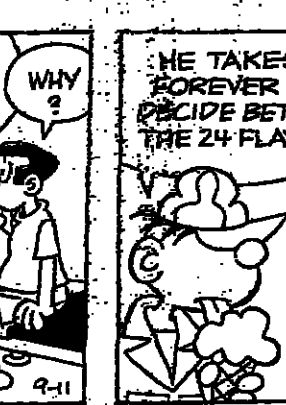


IS A GOOD PERSON TO AVOID.

BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



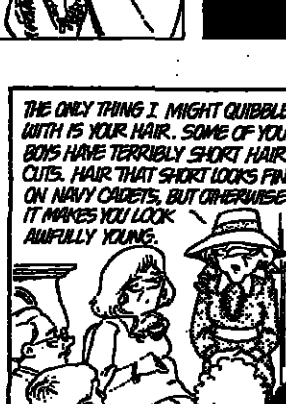
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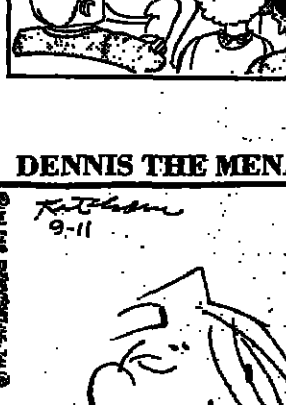
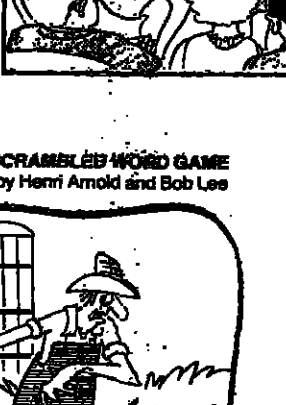
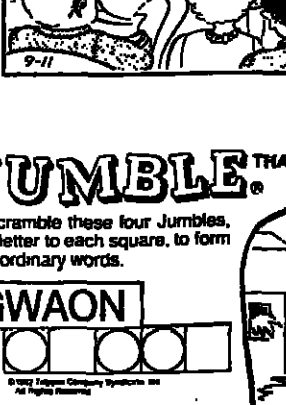
REX MORGAN



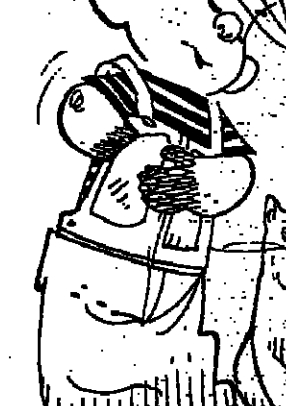
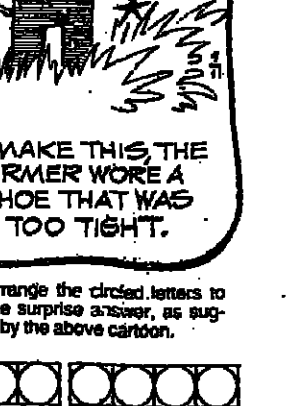
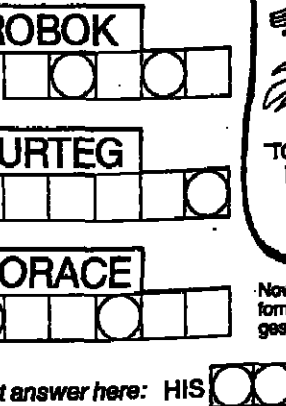
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

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SPORTS

Evert, Mandlikova To Meet in Final; Vilas Wins Easily

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd, seeking her sixth title, and fifth-seeded Hana Mandlikova advanced Friday into the women's singles final at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Evert, who has reached the semifinals in each of the 12 years she has played here, crushed fourth-seeded Andrea Jaeger, 6-1, 6-2, while Mandlikova beat seventh-seeded Pam Shriver, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2. Evert and Mandlikova will play Saturday, with the men's final on Sunday. In the final two years ago, Evert beat Mandlikova, 6-1, 6-1.

Evert had few problems with Jaeger, who had beaten her in three of four meetings this year. The two baseline players began cautiously, with long rallies. But Evert, who earlier this week complained of illness after eating cheesecake, soon became the dominant force.

Mandlikova, who did not begin competition this year until March because of a back injury, showed no effects of it Friday. She dominated the third and decisive set with rushes to the net that set up numerous backhand winners.

Mandlikova broke Shriver's service in the first and fifth games of the final set and fended off two break points in the fourth game.

Vilas Advances
On Thursday night, Guillermo Vilas scored an easy victory over Tom Gullikson to advance to the men's semifinals.

The fourth-seeded Argentinian needed only an hour and a half to defeat Gullikson, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. On Saturday, he will play second-seeded Jimmy Connors. The man he beat for the 1977 title. In the other semifinal, John McEnroe, the No. 1 seed, will take on Ivan Lendl, seeded third.

It will be only the second time since 1968 that the top four seeded players in men's singles have reached the semifinals at either Wimbledon, the French Open or the United States Open.

At the 1969 U.S. Open, Rod Laver, John Newcombe, Tony Roche and Arthur Ashe advanced to the last four before Laver defeated Ashe and Roche on his way to the final leg of his second Grand Slam.

Vilas, who skipped Wimbledon this year because of the Falklands crisis between Argentina and Britain, was never threatened Thursday. His stinging service returns and paced topspin ground strokes proved too unsettling for Gullikson's volleying in the first two sets.

Gullikson had trouble adjusting his serve, and his first volleys seldom penetrated deeply enough to force Vilas into errors. In the last two sets, Vilas, who like Gullikson is left-handed, committed only one unforced forward error.

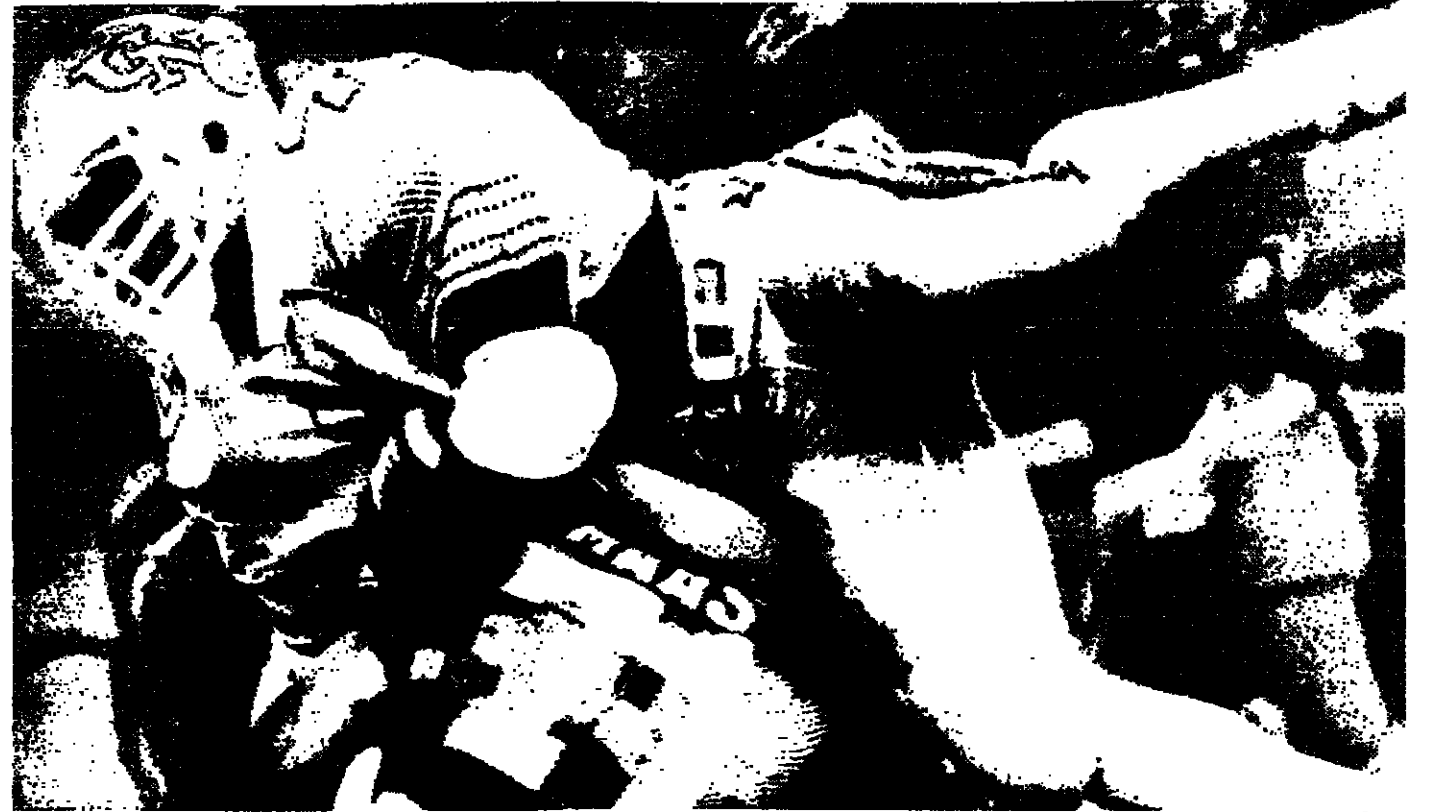
Gullikson broke Vilas for a 3-2 lead in the third set, but Vilas quickly broke back, helped by a backhand pass down the line and a winning forehand topspin lob.

Vilas has strengthened his overall game this year with an improved serve that began with a new grip and now contains more whip, bite, depth and, most importantly, disguise.

Vilas took five weeks to prepare for the Open, said he feels he is improving with each outing. "I am satisfied with the way I have played so far," he said. "I know I can play better, improve my game. I am a perfectionist."

He said his victory here in 1977 remains special to him. "It is one of the big four tournaments," he said.

The first title of the championships, the men's doubles, was won Thursday by the third-seeded team of Kevin Curren and Steve Denton. After a three-hour match against Hank Pfister and Victor Amaya, Curren and Denton won their seventh match point, 6-2, 6-7, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.



PITT WINS — North Carolina's James Jones went airborne over the Pittsburgh defense but Bill Maas (71) stopped him for a short gain in the first quarter of Pitt's 7-6 college football victory Thursday night. Dan Marino passed 4 yards to Bryan Thomas with 8:34 left in the third quarter and Snuffy Everett kicked the conversion to give Pitt the only points it needed.

the favorite of many to win the Eastern Division title, will again use a two-quarterback deployment. David Woodley to start and Don Strock ready to finish. Injuries, which accounted for the Jets' poor pass protection for Richard Todd, dictated a late change in the offensive line. Stan Waldromer to center and Joe Fields to guard. Betting choice: Jets by 2½.

Contract Disputes, Individual and Collective, Cloud Outlook as Pro Football Season Opens

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the National Football League's 63d season begins on Sunday, Billy Sims will play but Bob Carpenter, Joe Cribbs, Leon Gray and Bob Swenson will not. These five were the most prominent holdouts in a summer of contention for pro football, contention that continues with the players and owners still apart in their efforts to reach a new collective bargaining agreement.

The following games will be played in the NFL this weekend. Exhibition records are in parentheses. The betting line is from Harrah's Reno-Tahoe Sports Book.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Atlanta (2-2) at New York Giants (1-3) — The Falcons have seven Pro Bowl players in their offensive unit but William Andrews, the running back who gained 1,301 yards, is injured and a questionable performer. Bo Robinson would be his replacement. Cliff Chatman is the Giants' choice for fullback in place of Carpenter, who was injured last year and has never played in a regular-season game. The team's defense is fine, the offense unproven. Betting choice: Giants by 1½ points.

Chicago (1-3) at Detroit (2-2) — Bob Avellani, who last held the job in 1978, is the Bears' quarterback, but the competition did not satisfy the new coach, Mike Ditka. The offensive tackles have injuries, but Walter Payton is fine and so is the defense. With Sims on the field the young but seasoned Lions appear to be the Central Division favorite. Betting choice: Detroit by 5½.

Los Angeles Rams (2-2) vs. Green Bay (2-2) at Milwaukee — Mike Barber at tight end and Bert Jones at quarterback are the significant additions to the Rams' attack, which wilted last season. Gerry Ellis and Eddie Lee Ivey, the Packers' fine running backs who

have had injury histories, are fit. Betting choice: Rams by 1.

St. Louis (1-3) at New Orleans (1-3) — The Cardinals start two rookies, Luis Sharpe and Tootie Robbins, at offensive tackle, and that is taking a risk. Neil Lomax is established at quarterback, and the team's chances will depend on a revamped defense. The Saints are a patchwork assembly of old and young players. The new kicker, Morten Andersen, has done well. Betting choice: Even.

Tampa Bay (3-1) at Minnesota (3-2) — The Vikings, who will be playing on artificial turf at home in a new indoor stadium, have attempted to improve team speed. They will rotate four running backs, Ted Brown, Rickey Young, Tony Galbraith and the swift rookie, Darrin Nelson. The Buccaneers have only two effective running backs ready, James Wilder and James Owens, the coach, John McKay, is worried. Betting choice: Minnesota by 2½.

Washington (0-4) at Philadelphia (1-3) — Joe Washington's knee injury was devastating to the Redskins' attack. Wilbur Jackson, who lacks Washington's versatility, is the replacement at fullback, with John Riggins at fullback. There are defensive problems, too. The Eagles, who lost five of their final six games last season, are essentially the same team, even with four lineup changes. Betting choice: Philadelphia by 6½.

Los Angeles Raiders (2-2) at San Francisco (2-2) — Coach Tom Flores' goal is to preserve the Raiders' concentration amid the turmoil of dislocation. The club will practice in Oakland and play home games in Los Angeles. Jim Plunkett has regained the quarterback position over Marc Wilson. "We didn't stand still," says Bill Walsh, coach of the Super Bowl champion 49ers. The most significant of four promotions was Amos Lawrence over Ricky Patton at halfback. Patton, the team's leading rusher, was cut. Betting choice: San Francisco by 5½.

San Diego (2-2) at Denver (4-0) — Chuck Cowhays are the pre-season favorites in most polls to win the Super Bowl. Even Coach Tom Landry, a conservative sort, concedes that his squad is strong and deep. The Steelers rebuilt their defense with Robin Cole, a linebacker and end, now a key figure. An injury will delay the debut of Walter Abernethy, the outstanding rookie halfback. Frank Pollard will be filling in. Betting choice: Dallas by 4.

Pittsburgh (4-0) at Dallas (3-1) — The Cowboys are the pre-season favorites in most polls to win the Super Bowl. Even Coach Tom Landry, a conservative sort, concedes that his squad is strong and deep. The Steelers rebuilt their defense with Robin Cole, a linebacker and end, now a key figure. An injury will delay the debut of Walter Abernethy, the outstanding rookie halfback. Frank Pollard will be filling in. Betting choice: Dallas by 4.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

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Tom Lasorda, the Dodgers manager, disputing a call at second base by Paul Runge. Runge prevailed — as did the Braves.

Braves Increase Lead, Beat Valenzuela, 10-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — Bruce Benedict hit a bases-loaded home run Thursday night as the Atlanta Braves beat Fernando Valenzuela and the Los Angeles Dodgers, 10-3.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

3 and moved 1½ games ahead of the Dodgers in the National League West.

Benedict's home run, the second grand slam of his career and his third homer this season, gave the Braves an 8-2 lead in the sixth.

Bob Horner and Glenn Hubbard also homered off Valenzuela.

(17-12). Horner's first-inning homer, his 30th, followed a single by Claudi Washington. Hubbard hit his ninth homer in the second.

The Braves, who had lost nine straight meetings with the Dodgers, thus completed a two-game sweep at home. "To go out and manhandle them tonight did a lot for our confidence," said the Braves' manager, Joe Torre. "I like the sweeps better in September and in April."

"They'll lose some more before it's over," said the Dodgers' manager, Tom Lasorda. "This situation changes every day. I had two of our best [pitchers] going against them and they scored 22 runs in two days. Anybody can hit in this park here."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	17	12	.583	0
Philadelphia	16	13	.556	1
Montreal	14	15	.483	3
Pittsburgh	14	15	.483	3
St. Louis	13	16	.448	4
San Francisco	12	17	.414	5
New York	11	18	.379	6

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	17	12	.583	0
San Diego	14	15	.483	3
San Francisco	13	16	.448	4
Colorado	12	17	.414	5
Chicago	11	18	.379	6
Cincinnati	10	19	.344	7

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Eastern Division

Anti-Bias Law Linked To U.S. Aid to College

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that college athletic programs are subject to sex discrimination laws if any part of the college receives federal aid.

The ruling in Philadelphia was described by a lawyer for the plaintiffs as "an important victory for women's groups." It is the latest in a series of court decisions defining the scope of the federal law that forbids schools to discriminate on the basis of sex.

The defendant in the case, Temple University, received no federal grants specifically earmarked for its intercollegiate athletic program but did receive federal grants and contracts for other purposes, according to the decision issued this week.

"Because the university as a whole receives federal monies," the court said, "its intercollegiate athletic department is governed" by the federal anti-bias law.

The law, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, says:

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

In its decision, the court found that approximately 10 percent of Temple University's operating budget came from the federal government, primarily in the form of grants, contracts, loans and interest subsidies for construction. In addition, it said, Temple students received millions of dollars in federal grants and loans to pay tuition and other costs.

Judge D. Dortch Warner of the U.S. District Court in Richmond, Virginia, considered the sex issue a case with similar facts and reached the opposite conclusion last July. Warner ruled that the Education Department could not investigate the athletic department at the University of Richmond because the department did not receive "direct federal financial assistance."

The plaintiffs in the Temple University case, eight female undergraduates, charged that the university had violated Title IX by favoring men over women in the distribution of athletic scholarships, travel money and athletic equipment and in the scheduling of practice sessions and intercollegiate games. The National Women's Law Center, a nonprofit organization, was counsel for the plaintiffs.

Temple University's case will go back to the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia for a determination of whether there is, in fact, sex discrimination in the athletic program.

Transactions

FOOTBALL

CLEVELAND — Released Joel Patten, offensive lineman, and signed Andy Friedrich, offensive lineman.

MINNESOTA — Claimed Jeff Stenson, linebacker, from waivers. Cut Kirk Harmon, linebacker.

NEW ENGLAND — Signed Matt von Steuben, offensive lineman, and Rex Robinson, placekicker, cut Dan Cullen, fullback, and Dave Jacobs, placekicker.

N.Y. GIANTS — Signed Mike Curtis, linebacker, and released Larry Fouts, defensive back.

PITTSBURGH — Placed Willie Abernethy, running back, and John Haver, defensive end, on the four-week injured reserve list.

ST. LOUIS — Claimed Kurt Althoff, linebacker, on waivers from Green Bay and Mike Anderson, defensive back, on waivers from San Francisco. Placed David Goffey, defensive end, and Benji Cotton, offensive end, on the injured reserve list.

SEATTLE — Placed Elton Herring, kicker, on waivers.

WASHINGTON — Placed Joe Washington, running back, on the injured reserve list. Activated Dwight Lively, linebacker.

OTTAWA — Acquired Larry James, wide receiver, from Calgary for future consideration. Acquired Kevin Williams, wide receiver, from Houston, wide receiver, from Seattle, wide receiver, from Washington, and Matt Thomas, defensive end, from the New York Giants.

United States Football League

WASHINGTON — Signed Mike Curtis, linebacker, and released Larry Fouts, defensive back.

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PHOENIX — Signed Mike Curtis, linebacker, and released Larry Fouts, defensive back.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Steeplechase Is Won by West German

ATHENS — Patriz Ilg of West Germany won the 3,000-meter steeplechase Friday at the European track and field championships with a driving finish. He finished in 8:18.52, while Boguslaw Maminski of Poland was second at 8:19.22.

Ann-Louise Skoglund's gold medal in the 400-meter hurdles was the first by a Swedish woman in the 48-year history of the European championships and the first by any Swede since 1950.

Yuri Sedykh, the Olympic champion, unleashed five throws of more than 80 meters (265 feet) to lead a Soviet sweep in the hammer throw. His winning effort was 81.66 meters.

In the triple jump, Britain's Keith Connor cleared 17.29 meters to outdistance two Russians, Vasily Grishchenkov (17.15) and Belga Bakosi (17.04).

Archer and Sneed Share Lead in Golf

SUTTON, Massachusetts — George Archer and Ed Sneed relied on hot putting Thursday and shot 5-under-par 66s to share the first-round lead at a Professional Golfers' Association tournament.

Archer, looking for his first victory since 1976, and Sneed, who snapped a four-year drought in May with a victory at Houston,

